HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 198— BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 22 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
27 Aug.	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,126
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		17,5.8
1926			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20.837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x .	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dates bout,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
23rd Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Janv.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feby.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
23rd Aug.	ALIPORE	Colombo Straits China and Japan (Cargo only)
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ,,	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
24th Aug.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
31st ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47. THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Karachi	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Delhi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gojra	Lyallapur	Simla
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hoshiarpur	Meerut City	
	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,832
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

FOR LONG LIFE
UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make,

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has ocate introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WHY - - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - - - BECAUSE IT MEANS:—

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE?

"Immediately of course" is the only answer
Because delay means:—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided.

WHERE TO INSURE?

With a Company Offering —
(1) The lowest rates of premium.
(2) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.
(3) Sympathetic treatment.
(4) Prompt settlement of claims.
(5) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY, LIMITED.

DELHI? Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to:—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA.
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Messrs. PURSHOTTAMDAS URAIZEE & Co.,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR),
Managing Director,
"Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED:—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'Lisstreet Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD :

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to sell marketable articles on liberal commission. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R398

WANTED—MEN to start manufacturing business at home. Rs. 60/- weekly easily earned. Complete particulars anna stamp. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R404

SITUATIONS WANTED

EUROPEAN—AUSTRIAN—23 years old, with 7 years' experience in oversea trade seeks good position in a first class trading firm in India. Speaks English, German and French. Offers invited to Hans Caminades, Maximilianstrasse 17, INNSBRUCK, AUSTRIA.

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
A R401A.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Villa Parle, a decent BUNGALOW, having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLY MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C 29162

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
O 29035

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st and 2nd floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay, Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C 394

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 7/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

MEDICAL.

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhgea and all other Dental Diseases
Re. 1-8 Post FREE
BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE

FOR DISTILLERY, OPIUM AND OTHER CONTRACTS IDAR STATE

MONDAY, the 29th of August, 1927, has been fixed for the giving of contracts for Distillery, Opium, Bhang and Ganja for the State by Public Auction at Idar. Intending bidders are requested to appear before the Undersigned at 3 p.m. on that date when terms and conditions for the contracts will be explained.

H. B. KOTAK.
Dewan, Idar State.
29136

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE

PLANTS FOR SALE.

ROADSIDE TREES, ornamental shrubs, climbers, palms, ferns and selaginellas of various kinds and many conservatory plants are available for immediate sale at the Trust Gardens, Mahaluxmi Flats behind Willingdon Sports Club.

For particulars apply Garden Superintendent.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY, M. Inst. C. E.
Acting Engineer to the BOARD.

Bombay, I. Trust.
Engr's. Office,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay, No. 19.
17-8-1927.
29153

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the appointment of DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Section 59 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

The minimum monthly salary of the appointment at present is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 1,500.

The applicant must be a person of high educational qualifications and should preferably have had previous administrative experience. Persons already in Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the leave regulations and the Municipal provident fund.

The candidate selected by the Corporation will in the first instance be appointed to act as Dy. Municipal Commissioner with effect from such date not later than 1st April, 1928, as may be convenient, when the present incumbent will proceed on leave pending retirement and will be confirmed as Dy. Municipal Commissioner subject to his work being found satisfactory on the date of the retiremet of the present incumbent.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificate of age and physical fitness and should be addressed to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 31st October, 1927.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay,
Dated 12th August, 1927.
29138

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of A. Hyland Limited.
A. HYLAND LIMITED ... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the said High Court, dated the 29th day of July, 1927, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees 30 lacs to Rupees 7 lacs and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act was registered by the Registrar of Companies Bombay on the 11th day of August, 1927.

The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of A. Hyland Limited is henceforth Rs. 7 lacs divided into 7,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each and at the time of the registration of this Minute the whole of the Ordinary Shares are issued and each of them has been and is deemed to be fully paid up."

LITTLE & CO.
Solicitors for the Company.
29151

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MASJID CROSS LANE BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 388 of 1926 (Esmail Haji Yusuf vs. Fatmabai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will this day MONDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of Government land or ground, admeasuring about 132-2|9 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 7462, New Survey No. 979, Cadastral Survey No. 3416 of Bhuleshwar division together with the dwelling house and all premises standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6399, Street No. 33, 36 and which said premises are situate at Masjid Cross Lane and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Masjid Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Aishabai, widow of Haji Ebrahim Haji Tyeb and on the South by the property of Haji Ali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vatcha Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work at the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act 1ii of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreu, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of iwthdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in The Freshman
A Pathe Picture

Just the Kind of a Girl That No Fellow Could Forget!

Charming Romance! Worlds of Fun! Thrills!

Just Full of the Things That Make You Happy!

It sweeps you off your feet with enjoyment.

Time:—6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.

Prices: Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, 12 ans. 6 ans. including Tax.
Free list entirely suspended.

PATHE CINENA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

THIS WEEK

United Pictures Syndicate's Mythological Picture

8th Incarnation.

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:
MALARIA
BY USING

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
Prompt & Persistent use of

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

is
Just What You Need

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
BOMBAY 14

Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2

One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9

List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

INDIAN CURRENCY RECOMMENDATIONS.

MECHANISM OF "GOLD BULLION STANDARD."

The following is the continuation of the interesting article of Prof. H. Stanley Jevons of the Universityof of Rangoon in the "Manchester Guardian" Commercial:

The provisions as regards the note issue are interesting. The bank is to have a separate issue department, and the notes will be guaranteed by the Government of India. The notes are legal tender, and must be cashed in rupees in quantities considered to be required for circulation; but they will not be payable in gold, except for the issue of gold bullion in amounts of 400 ounces or more. The character of the reserve is that known as the "proportional reserve" system. Of the total reserve 40 per cent must consist of gold or gold securities; but gold coin or bullion must be held to a minimum of 300 millions of rupees at all times, and must form at least 25 per cent of the reserve after the tenth year. The remainder of the reserve is to consist of rupee coins, rupee securities, and bills of exchange such as may be purchased by the bank. There is a maximum limit to the holding of rupee coin, which will be 700 millions for the first three years, and will decline to 250 millions after ten years, or one-tenth of the reserve, whichever is greater. The rupee securities may not exceed 25 per cent of the reserve, or 500 millions of rupees, whichever is greater. Of the gold held in the reserve not less than half shall be held in India, but gold belonging to the bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or in transit may be reckoned as part of the reserve. To those familiar with the history of the Indian currency this proviso reads as if it were inherited from the special measures adopted by the Government of India for dealing with the silver and gold in the reserve of the Government paper currency during the war, but it seems to be a weak point in the scheme of a reserve for normal times.

On the date when the bank takes over the note issue all notes of the Government of India will be deemed to be banknotes, and the assets of the present paper currency reserve and so much of the gold standard reserve as may be required will be handed over to the bank. A curious and interesting stipulation arises from the immense holding of rupee coin now in the reserve. The Bank is permitted to deliver rupee coin held by it in excess of the prescribed limit to the Government against payment by the latter of Rs. 4 banknotes, gold, or gold securities for every five silver rupees; and the bank may at any time obtain rupee coin from the Government by giving Rs. 4 in banknotes for five rupee coins. The object of this arrangement is to make the transfers at a valuation approximating to the value of the silver rupees as bullion. If the bank were faced with a great excess of rupees in the reserve it would be compelled to melt them for sale as bullion, and it can hardly be invited to undertake an unknown risk of that kind. Neither could the Government be expected to bear the whole of the loss, in view of its intention to hand over to the bank most of the gold standard reserve, which consists of the accumulated profits of the coinage of rupees for 20 years. The loss which the bank might sustain from a great emergence of rupees from hoards, is thus standardised, but the contingency has to be provided for in the reserve. This will be effected by estimating this contingent liability at 500 millions and adding this to the liability for notes in circulation, to compute the value of assets which the Government will hand over to the bank. Thus the balance-sheet will contain this item for "rupee redemption," but decreased or increased by one rupee for every five which have been delivered to or received from the Government.

SAFEGUARDING THE DEPOSITS.

It will be remembered that the Federal Reserve Act requires all national banks in the United States, and encourages State banks, to become members of the Federal Reserve Banks; and that member banks are required to maintain cash reserves on deposit with the latter to the extent of from 7 to 13 per cent of demand liabilities and 3 per cent of time deposits. The Commission recommended that all banks in India, joint stock and private, should be required to maintain deposits with the Reserve Bank equal to 10 per cent. of their demand liabilities in India and 3 per cent of their fixed deposits. These percentages appeared likely to prove onerous, and are reduced in the bill to 7-1|3 and 2-1|2 per cent respectively, whilst the compulsion to maintain such deposits is made to apply only to the 26 principal banks named in the first schedule. The list includes all the exchange banks and the principal Indian joint-stock banks These "scheduled banks" are required to submit to the Government and to the Reserve Bank a monthly return stating the amounts of demand and time liabilities, their holdings of currency and bank notes, and of rupee coin, the amounts of advances made and bills discounted in India, and the balance held at the Reserve Bank. If a scheduled bank should allow its reserve deposit to fall below the minimum, it will be liable to a payment at the rate of 3 per cent. above bank rate on the deficiency for the first seven days and at the rate of 5 per cent. above bask rate thereafter.

Special consideration is shown for the Imperial Bank, which will no longer be the sole Government bank and will cease to manage the public debt. It is to have the benefit of an agreement with the Reserve Bank, which provides that the former is to be the sole agent of the latter in places where the Reserve Bank has no branches, and that the Reserve Bank shall advance a sum of Rs. 30,000,000 to the Imperial Bank free of interest for the first five years, and thereafter at a small interest charge, which will increase at intervals of five years. Moreover, for every approved new branch which the Imperial Bank opens it will receive a deposit of an additional Rs. 300,000 free of interest. This liberality in regard to deposits free of interest can only be understood in the light of the history of the paper currency. When the Presidency banks were shorn of their note issues in 1861 the Government by way of compensation agreed to deposit with each bank a considerable sum free of interest. In 1921, when the Imperial Bank was formed, the reserve treasuries were abolished and their funds were deposited with that bank free of interest as part consideration for the bank taking over the business of the district treasuries, and the Reserve Bank inherits these arrangements.

The joint committee of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, which sat in Bombay and Calcutta during June, will probably recommend material alterations of the bil, judging by unofficial reports. Commercial opinion in Bombay is against handing over the enormous assets of the currency reserves to a shareholders' bank, and favours the establishment of a State bank without capital on the lines of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The difficulty is to provide for the appointment of directors without the intervention of political influences. It is suggested that the Government and the Legislature should nominate two-thirds of the board, and the principal chambers of commerce appoint the remaining one-third. Commercial interests in Calcutta object to the election of directors in Bombay, where the annual meeting would be held, according to the bill. It is urged that Calcutta and Madras will not be fairly represented unless there are local registers of shareholders, and a number of directorships assigned to each, as in the Imperial Bank The joint committee will probably recommend the abolition of the list of schedule banks, and make it compulsory for every joint-stock bank having a paid-up share capital of Rs. 500,000 or more to keep the prescribed reserve deposit with the Reserve Bank. Adverse comment has been excited by what are held to be the unnecessarily generous terms offered to the Imperial Bank, and in case these should be reduced by the joint committee, a meeting of the shareholders is to be held in Calcutta on August 8.

The interests affected by this complicated bill are many and various, and it needs ample discussion without undue haste. Even some basic questions of principle have hardly received adequate consideration. For instance, the position of a central bank in India, confronted by a great organisation like the Imperial Bank is quite different from that of central banks in other countries. If the Imperial Bank, guided mainly by Calcutta opinion, should fall out with the Reserve Bank, influenced by Bombay, the latter's power of controlling credit might be seriously impaired. In future there will be in India three parties whose policy must be harmonised, instead of two, for the Government, as the greatest spender, borrower, and remitter, cannot by any means avoid constant consideration of the effects of its operations on the money market. Whether its path will be smooth or rough there can be no doubt that the establishment of the Reserve Bank will be a landmark in the history of Indian banking. There is every reason to hope that it will tend to prevent failures of Indian joint-stock banks, which have been all too numerous, and thus it should do much to develop the banking habit and to mobilise capital throughout the country.

(Concluded).

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WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE)
Bombay, August 20.

During the week ending Friday, the 19th August, the following change in the prices has taken place:—

Broach April|May.	
12th August	Rs|395
19th August	Rs.411 1|2
plus Rs.	16 1|2
New York October.	
11th August	19.44
18th August	19.76
plus	0.32
Liverpool October	
11th August	10.41
18th August	18.52
plus	0.11

The American market registers a nett rise of further 32 points this week. The market declined 79 points in the first two days on long liquidation, some hedge selling and owing to hesitation on the part of traders due to the belief that the Government Bureau had made a considerable allowance for future Bollweevil damage. Later, the market firmed up recovering more than the lost ground on unfavourable crop accounts and reports of insect damage, reduced private estimates of the crop and private reports confirming the Government estimate, considerable deterioration since the publication of the Bureau Report, and trade buying on the decline. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 19.98 on the 18th instant and the lowest 18.65 on the 13th instant, the range for the week being 133 points.

U. S. Mills consumption during July has bten 569,000 bales against 663,000 bales in June and 461,000 bales in July 1926. This makes the total Mills consumption 7,203,000 bales for the season 1926-27 against 6,452,000 bales during the previous season.

U. S. Government weekly weather report issued on Wednesday last is characterised as slightly favourable and, as reported by Reuter, states that the general condition of the cotton crop is fair, but the Boll-weevil is active in parts. The next Ginning Report will be published in America on the 23rd instant.

Our local market closes Rs. 16 1|2 higher. The market at the outset took a moderate reaition in sympathy with the Americans and has since rapidly advanced on fresh stimulus from the foreign markets and reports of unwonted rains in the Berar and Broach districts. Commission Houses were sellers, probably against purchases of Americans, but their offerings were taken up by the Bazar and general buying on the sentiment becoming distinctly bullish. At the close, there was heavy covering by shorts and by some Commission Houses. The highest rate of Broach-April|May touched during the week was Rs. 4.12 on the 18th inst. and the lowest Rs. 386 on the 15th inst., the range for the week being Rs. 26. Yesterday closing rates are:

Broach July|August Rs. 389; Broach April|May Rs. 411 1|2; Oomra-Dec.|Jan Rs. 381 1|2 and Bengal-Dec.|Jan. Rs. 348 1|2.

The first All-India Cotton Forecast for 1927-28 issued on the 18th instant by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, is as under:—

Current year 15,231,000 acres.
Previous year 14,739,000 acres.
Average for 5 years 13,141,000 acres.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 18th August are 3,128,274 bales against 3,306,255 bales last year and exports total 1,959,138 bales against 2,418,742 bales last year, while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 928,856 bales. The Stock of cotton in Bombay on 18th August is estimated at 488,792 bales against 424,495 bales same time last year.

Although cables from America indicate that the situation continues bullish, we would advise our friends to secure profits on their purchases in our local market which is comparatively dear.

BAMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.34; Fort 0.40.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 53.46; Fort 67.04.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 42.86. Fort 47.84; J. J. Hospital 45.80.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 55.62; Fort 81.01; J. J. Hospital 65.31.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 13 15/16.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Yesterday there was a further rise in the prices of American Cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange. Prices advanced 37 to 46 points for future contracts and Spot Cotton improved by 45 points to 20.45-c.

The advance was engineered by speculative activities on reports of heavy rains. Shorts were feeling nervous and were covering freely.

New Crop Cotton must be moving in volume but forward hedge sales, so far have been very limited. Stocks of Cotton in the Continental ports are materially larger than at this time last year. There are signs of less buying by trade recently and prudent operators are carrying small holdings. There exists a fairly large long interest in the market mostly of speculative nature at advanced prices, and should there be a change of better weather, we believe it will be thrown on the market. However crop accounts continue mixed, some sections such as texas are sending favourable reports but Arkansas, Mississippi and Tenesse are complaining of too much rain and increasing weevil activity. If there is no improvements in the weather, we believe prices will be taken up considerably. The market is more two sided and believe scalping business, buying in dips and selling on buidges will be a better risk.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 17.

Wheat Bhadan			4	8 0
Wheat Asuj			4	10 9
Wheat Local rate	4	6 0 to	4	12 0
Gram Asuj			4	0 6
Gram Local rate	3	13 0 to	4	1 0
Barley Asuj			3	4 6
Barley Local rate	3	2 6 to	3	4 0
Cottonseed Bhadan			3	15 0
Cottonseed Local rate			3	14 0
Rapeseed Local rate	7	11 0 to	8	4 0
Rapeseed oil Local rate			19	10 0

Arrivals:—
Wheat ..... 900 mds.
Gram ..... 500 mds.
Barley ..... 100 mds.
Remarks:— Weather rainy. Market steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Since our last ready as well as forward prices ruled slightly easier in the early part of the week under review. Ready prices accordingly registered a drop of abou t2 annas pe ewt. and forward prices also recorded a drop of about 2d. per cwt. in the last week end price-levels. The market ruled steady during the latter half of the week evidencing a rise of about an anna or two per ewt. in Spot prices and of about a penny per cwt. in forward prices for Java Sugar. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15 an Rs. 14|15 for Java, Rs. 15|4 anl Rs. 15 for B.R.B. and Rs. 14|4 and Rs. 14|12 for Beet Ready Sugar, Sh. 14|8 and Sh. 14|7-1 2 for July, Sh. 15|1 and Rs. 14|11 for Aug.-Sept., Sh. 15|3 and Sh. 15|1 for Oct.-Nov.-Dec. and Sh. 15|7 and Sh. 15|5 fo Jan.-Feb.-March Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals about 20,000 bags per S.S. Glaneden and 25,000 bags per S.S. Naringa are estimated at 1,75,000 bags of Java and 25,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15 per ewt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|14 per ewt F.B.H.
S.S. Naringa sh. 14|8 per ewt. F.B.H.
Shipment July sh. 14|8 per ewt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept sh. 15 per ewt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov.-Dec. sh. 15|2-1|2 per ewt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-Mar. sh. 15 6 per ewt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
Shipment Aug. sh. 15|2 per ewt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. sh. 15|2 per ewt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. sh. 15|6 per ewt
Shipment Jan-Feb-Mar. sh. 15 9 per Rs. 14|15 for Java ,Rs. 15|4 and Rs. 15|4 ewt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15|4 per ewt.
BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|12 per ewt.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, Aug. 16.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi).

Larkhanas and Upper Sinds have been a quiet market while Sindlights freely changed hands at Rs. 142 per share.

Outside demand for Karachi Electries has spurted the prices to Rs. 103 per share at which price little business is reported.

The Hyderabad Electries continue to be the favourite counter but much business is not possible owing to shortage of scrip.

Monetary condition continue to be bad. There have been more failures and it looks as if the worst has not been reached.

Name of the company	Paid up value	Present value
Sind Lights	100	142
Sind Lighterage	150	130
Larkhana Jacobabad	100	86xd.
Upper Sinds	100	82
ELECTRICS:		
Karachi Electries	100	103xd.
Hyderabad Electries	100	108xd.
DEBENTURES:		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100	111-8
FLOUR MILLS:		
Karachi Flour Mills	80	115
India Flour Mills	60	110
Century Flour Mills	100	100

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 20.

October.	20.85+.62
December	21.12+.69
January	21.17+.75
March	21.35+.75
May	21.27+.66
Middling Spot	21.10+.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 20.

October	20.75+.66
January	21.03+.68
Middling Spot	20.35+.66

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 20.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 10.30 a.m.—
October —
January —
March —
New York. Noon Call.—
October —
January —
March —
New Orleans 9 a.m.—
October —
January —
March —

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Aug. 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 20

Scinde, Good	8.45
Scinde, Fully Good	8.65
Scinde, Fine	8.85
Bengal, Good	8.45
Bengal, Fully Good	8.65
Bengal, Fine	8.85
Oomra, Good	8.85
Oomra, Fully Good	9.10
Oomra, Fine	9.35
Broach, Good	9.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.45
Oomra, Fine	9.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 20

August	18.95+.30
September	19.05+.30
October	19.20+.30
November	19.35+.30
December	19.28+.30
January	19.30+.30
February	19.27+.29
March	19.25+.29
April	19.25+.25
May	19.24+.32
June	19.24+.32
July	19.24+.32
August	19.24+.32
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	19.9/+.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 20

	Opening	Closing.
August		10.58+.24
September		10.59+.22
October	10.69	10.65+.20
November		10.65+.18
December		10.73+.20
January	10.80	10.76+.17
February		10.76+.17
March	10.82	10.78+.16
April		10.77+.15
May	10.90	10.80+.15
June		10.74+.11
July	10.89	10.73+.11
August		10.65+.10
Middling Spot		10.89+.39

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East In dian Cotton	Nil.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 20.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 53/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 54/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
Aug/Sept Parcels shipment sellers 53/9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
October, shipment sellers 54/9.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment buyers £17:10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment buyers £17:12:6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 31/4 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 32.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 7/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 20.

Para Rubber.
Sept/Oct value 1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £8:15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17:7:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment paid £18:10.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 20.

T T Berlin on London Unquoted.
T T Amsterdam on London Unquoted.
T T Brussels on London 34.93.
T T Madrid on London 28.70.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.21
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.00.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 20.

Silver—Market quiet.
Spot 25
Forward 25 1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta.—
Aug/Sept per cwt. 15.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1 1/2
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/4 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec, per cwt 15/3 1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt 15/4.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 13 15/16.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 12th August 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		5,07,50 000
Public Deposits		12,33 12 000
Other Deposits		69,87 76 000
Loans against securities per contra		—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		—
Contingent Liabilities		—
Sundries		53 14 000
Rupees		93,43 99 000

The above balance sheet incudes—

Deposits in London	£ 908,700
Advances and Investments in London.	£ 922,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 36,900
Percentage	36.22
Bank Rate	4 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,31 40 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,70 95 000
Loans	10,98 30 000
Cash Credits	23,99 95 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,76 41 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	32 53 000
Bullion	19 000
Dead Stock	2,76 37 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	55 04 000
Banlances with other Banks	5 50 000
Cash	29,97 35 000
Rupees	93,43 99 000

LIABILITIES.

		Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs.	56,80,000
		Decrease.
Other Deposits	,,	1,02,27,000

ASSETS.

		Decrease.
Bank's Investments	,,	21,62,000
		Decrease.
Loans	,,	13,25,000
		Decrease.
Cash Credits	,,	23,67,000
		Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,,	36,31,000
		Decrease.
Cash	,,	9,21,000
Percentage		36.22.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
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BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
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(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

THE WEATHER

EXTENSION ALONG FRONTIER.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The depression over Kotah yesterday is weakening and lies this morning over Upper Sind. It has given heavy rain in South Rajputana. A depression has been formed between Ganjam and Arakan coasts in North Bay of Bengal.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened along West Coast. Elsewhere the monsoon continues weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India West, Konkan and Malabar and local in Orissa, Bihar, Central Province, West, the Punjab, Komaon Hills, Sind, Rajputana, Coorg and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces East, Northwest Frontier Province and Gujarat.

Forecast.—An increase in Sind and an extension along the frontier and a decrease in Rajputana.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20th August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.731 inches (.021 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.680 inches (.007 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.007.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees (0.2 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees. (0.0 normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 172 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.34 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 53.53 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 20th AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 20th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is almost as usual Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.15" of rain and Jhansi 0.66". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. The air is drier than usual in the former area. Temperature was almost normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.12" of rain, Ajmer 0.27", Kotah 5.46" and Mount Abu 3.81". Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and in excess locally in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal in the region of rainfall.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.17" of rain, Saugor 1.15", Hoshangabad 0.47", Rajpur 0.37" and Chanda 0.31." Skies are heavily clouded over the north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. The air is locally drier than usual in the latter area. Temperature was below normal in the northwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.34" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.31" and Karwar 0.28" Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 84 deg. 1 and a minimum value of 77 deg. 2.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was nearly normal except at Hyderabad, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over the east United Provinces yesterday, has moved westwards and lies this morning over east Rajputana. It has caused locally heavy rain in its neighbourhood. The monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the east Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in the west Central Provinces and north Malabar. The only important amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.41" at Mangalore.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in Gujarat and an extension into Kathiawar.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Maulana Muhammad Ali, President of the Khilafat Conference, accompanied by Maulana Shaukat Ali, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday morning by the Punjab Mail and was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the Howrah Sttion.—Free Press.

STRUGGLE FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM

MR. SAVARKAR'S ADVICE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI Aug. 20.

The Daivajnya community of Ratnagiri celebrated the anniversary of the late Hon. Jagganath Shankarshet, with their usual enthusiasm. After the routine programe of singing songs and reciting a ballad, was gone through Mr. Savarkar, the speaker of the day, delivered a long speech. Pointing to the maps of Europe and Asia and beginning from Ireland, he went on considering how each country was at present free to act and independent to think. He described very briefly how Ireland, Portugal, Germany, Japan and all other countries of Europe and Asia, round about India, had struggled for their independence in the past and succeeded in the end in establishing their free nationality.

India, however was yet a slave country, ewen though it was many times larger than any of the European or Asiatic independent nations, only because the true spirit of nationalism ad independence was not born in Indians. Self sacrificing men with independence of thought and action, like Nana Shankarshet, must come forth in numbers. Indians must struggle hard for India's freedom. They ought not to care whether they would be honoured and remembered after they died.

The ryats in Devgad taluka are not paying the revised assessment and Government are making recoveries by attaching and selling their property. About 150 recoveries are made in this way from a single village.

Rain has been quite favourable so far and the crops, too, are flourishing. Some anxiety is being caused by the epidemic amongst cattle.

HINDU MISSION

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Every sensible Hindu has by this time realised the paramount necessity of Suddhi and Sangathan for the re-generation and solidarity of Hindu society. The activities of the Hindu Mission in this direction have brought home not only to the Hindus of Bengal but to the Hindu Community of India also, that with efficient workers and adequate financial assistance the reclamation of non-Hindus will not be a very difficult task. The splendid success of our missionaries has astonished the most optimistic mind and has been able to change the sceptic attitude of the pessimists as well as the orthodox section of our community. But they very seldom realise the magnitude of responsibility that develoves on the society in general, and the Mission in particular, to render to the newly initiated, the material and the spiritual assistance, for the retention and maturation of their faith and belief in Hinduism. Like a new-born child to a family, every new-comer to our socio-religious fold entails a heavy duty on the society to look after their material and moral well-being.

60,000 NON-HINDUS COVERSION.

The Mission has by this time since its inauguration prevented a large number of our fellow-brethren from embracing other religions and has brought into the Hindu fold nearly sixty thousand non-Hindus. At present our Missionaries are at work, in the hills and plains, from the Eastern Frontier to the borders of the Central Provinces, amongst people following diverent faiths, and speaking diverent languages. By their hard and incessant ibour, in the teeth of vehement opposition and great obstacles, they have not only been able to carry the messages of the Rishis to places where the people were entirely innocent of any religious ideas and as such porvided a rich field to the Chirstian Missionaries and Mahomedan Moollas for conversion into their own faiths but also to create a holy religious atmosphere in thousands of village homes by frequently celebrating Puja, Pravachans Utsavs etc. From the reports of our Missionaries working at different centres, we make bold to say that nearly fifty thousand more non-Hindus are ready for initiation and are awaiting in eagerness and anxiety, for the much desired day of consecration which, we are ashamed to say, we are compelled to put off for sheer want of money.

NO WORK WITHOUT MONEY.

The Hindus can well take a lesson from the example of the Christian Community which is ungrudgingly pouring forth inconceivably huge sums o fmoney It is a matter of deep regret that two hundred million of Hindus in India cannot support a strong and efficient Missionary organisation to propagate their own faith. It does not require a large amount of inteligence to understand that this kind of Missionary work cannot be carried on without continuous and unstinted supply of funds. So we appeal to the Hindu Community of India, with all the strength and earnestness that we can command, to help us in the work of Suddhi and Sangathan which we have undertaken and whose importance can by no means be over-emphasised. The Hindus are noted for their open-handed charity for a religious cause. Will they belie our hopes?

All contributions to be remitted and communications faddressed to the undersigned.

Swamy Satyananda,
The Hindu Mission Office,
7, Bechu Chatterjee St., Calcutta.

It is reported that on the night of 18th a prisoner who was being taken in the Lucknow-Fyzabad train in bar fetters jumped out of the train between Sayed Khanpur and Daryabad stations. He is still at large.—Free Press.

TAGAVI AND RELIEF WORK IN SUSPENSE

FLOOD AGAIN IN JAMBUSAR TALUKA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— In Jambusar Taluka flood has entailed acute loss, detailed reports of which are published since long. Unfortunately, again a heavy rainfall of about 8 inches occurred in a few northern villages of the Taluka such as Kavi, Sarod Samaj, Kora, etc. on 14th inst. within 12 hours which has added most to the miseries of the distressed by the first flood by washing of all crop again those villages.

Government have declared to have given blank cheques to the Collectors to give Tagvi loans freely. In the beginning the relief work of Tagavi and corn progressed well, but after the arrival of Sir Chunilal Mehta and the appointment of Mr. Joshi as special officer for relief, the Tagavi and Relief work are likely to be suspended and stopped as it were. People pour in Jambusar from distant villages of 15 miles for relief in the shape of corn which was formerly announced by the Government, but Talatis here refuse to prepare their lists as Government have stopped distribution of corn. Hence it openly seems that Government have stopped to give relief of corn.

In an interview about Nadiad Conference Mr. Haribhai Amin has declared that Sir Chunilal Mehta has promised to give Tagavi loans free and for this purpose has made a special appointment of Mr. Joshi for relief, but unfortunately after the arrival of Mr. Joshi the system of Tagavi is changed. Khatedars are offered 4 to 5 rupees only as Tagavi instead of Rs. 40 and 50, and the poor farmers after wandering in hopes for 3 days and undergoing an expense of Rupee 1 to 2 for food, have to go back home without any relief. As for instance only 50 of the 250 Khatedars of Devla village are heard to have been offered Tagavi and no reason has been known why the rest are not to be given; while the farmer of Kangam, Samoj and Wahar have to go home back without anything even though called from a distance of 15 miles.

It is without doubt that people require relief, but if Government do not wish to give it or give it after great trouble, would be advisable to refuse them so that they may seek their own way and pray God to help them. But instead of doing so if Sarkar Ma Bap should help them in these hard times and pulfil the promises of the higher authorities.—Yours etc.

MANILAL M. CHHATRAPATI.
Hon. Secretary,
Jambusar Taluka Congress Committee.
Jambusar,
Aug. 18.

GUJARAT CO-OPERATORS' RELIEF FUND

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

1. Bombay Pro: Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Rs. 5,000.
2. G.I.P. Railway Employees' C.C. Society, Ltd. Rs. 1,000.
3. Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Rs. 251.
4. Staff of the Bombay Pro: Coop: Bank, Ltd. (1st instalment) 150.
5. Betgeri Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Rs. 100.
6. Bijapur Dist: Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Rs. 100.
7. Mr. C.F.S. Collins, I.C.S., Registrar, C.S. Rs. 50.
8. Mr. K. D. Shethna Rs. 15.
9. Mr. R. B. Thakore 5.
10. Palus C. C. Society (Through Tasgaon Branch).

Total:— Rs. 6,676.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOP IN CAMBAY

(From a Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, Aug. 20.

A cheap grain shop to be maintained by Seth Keshavlal Lallubhai, was opened at Cambay at the hands of Mr. K. V. Namjoshi, Administrator Cambay State, to-day. The Seth will maintain the shop till the next crop becomes ready and will later start a cheap building material shop. Mr. Keshavlal is working under directions from Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

BOMBAY PAPER MERCHANTS' DONATION

A special meeting of the Bombay Paper and Stationary Merchants' Association was called on the 6th inst. to sympathise with the distressed people of Gujerat and Kathiawar, when a 'Flood Relief Fund under the auspicies of the Association was raised and a committee appointed to gather funds. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been subscribed by the members and others in paper and stationary trade. First instalment of Rs. 3,000 has been forwarded to the Central Relief Fund on the 17th inst.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOP IN MEHMEDABAD

(From a Correspondent.)

MEHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Flood relief work is going on here. Bombay Grain Merchants Association has distributed free corn and clothes. Gujarat Prantik Samiti is playing a good part. A shop for cheap seed is opened by the Committee. Rs.1500 were received by a committee appointed by the merchants of this town to open a cheap grain shop for poor and middle class people of Mehmedabad taluka. Merchants have contributed a good sum and a shop is run since yesterday where grain is sold at 33 per cent. discount. Donations will be thankfully accepted by the Mehmedabad Flood Relief Committee.

RAILWAY WORKERS' DONATIONS

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union writes Mr. Jhabwala its Honorary General Secretary has sent Rs. 201|- to the Gujarat Relief Central Committee as also a letter of sympthy. The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union has sent Rs. 789-15-3.

UMBARGAON PETA (GUJERAT RELIEF FUND

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting consisting of gentlemen from Umbergaon, Nargol, Sanjan, Phansa, Maroli, Dehri, Bhilad and other places in the Peta was held on 16th instant at Umbergaon in the co-operative Credit Society's Building. Although the work of collections for the relief was already commenced a regular committee consisting of 14 persons with Mr. Rustom P. J. Talyarkhan as chairman, Messrs Maneklal Jamnadas and M. M. Karbhari as vice chairman, Mr. Dinshaw S. Daviarwala as treasurer, Mr. N. D. Deedhekar as secretary and Mr. A. P. Mule as reporter was appointed to collect funds etc. in an organised way. So far promises for Rs. 4000 are secured out of which Rs. 2500 are already in hand and paddy worth Rs. 600 is collected. The treasurer, the secretary and some other gentlemen are shortly starting to visit the afflicted districts. The public are earnestly requested to extend liberal help to this humanitarian cause.

GRATEFULNESS FOR BHUJ HEADMASTER

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Aug. 17.

The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of the late Rai Bahadur Laxmidas R. Sapat, late Headmaster of Alfred High School, Bhuj was done at the hands of Maharaj Kumarshreeji, with great eclact. For two days students had a happy time of it, sports, out-door games, dialogues recitations and such things forming the features. In memory of this occasion, His Highness announced a donation for prizes and a committee was appointed to devise means for advancement of education in Cutch.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK

DAY TO DAY REPORT.

(From the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund.)

Mr. L. R. Tairsee has sent from the Cutch Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the relief of the distressed in Cutch.

The Shroff Association of Bombay has sent to the Central Fund Rs. 8,222 (first instalment) collected from the members.

The B. B. and C. I. railway cannot give concession rates for grains consigned for cost price grain shops.

Rs. 3,000 have been voted for relief work at Petland and the amount will be sent to Seth Ramanlal Narandas.

Rs. 2,000 have been voted for relief work at Cambay and the sum will be sent to Mr. Keshaval Lallubhai.

Rs. 3,000 have been voted for cost price grain shops at Itola and Myagam and the money will be sent to the Palej Seva Samiti.

Rs. 1,000 have been voted for cost price grain sops at Vagoria and Jarod.

Under arrangements made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Honorary Secretary of the Central Fund, has delegated his powers for signing concession certificates to several gentlemen, vide attached letter.

The following six gentlemen have been duly authorised to issue Railway Concession certificates for consignments of grain and cloth meant for free distribution in the flood affected areas, hitherto issued by me. The public are hereby requested to take advantage of these concessions from the nearest centres to minimise the delay in despatch. The B. B. and C. I. Rly. authorities have issued concessions for the carriage of corrugated iron sheets from Carnac Bunder and of cement from Lakheri to any station in the flood affected area and no concession certificates are required for these. I, shall continue to issue certificates from Bombay:—Suba of Navsari, Navsari; Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Ahmedabad; Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, Baroda; Dr. Chandulal Desai, Broach; Mr. Amrital V. Thakkar, Anand and The Collector of Surat, Surat.

NILAVALI SALT.

COLOMBO, Aug 21.

For the first time in the history of the Nilavali saiters, the salt collected this year, which comes to 50,000 cwts. is clean and white and the second best in the Island.

The Nilavali salt up to now was brownish in colour and full of dirt. They have now been removed by the efforts of the Store-keeper who has introduced new methods in the works.—Free Press.

EX-KING OF HEJAZ,

HOW HUSEIN PASSES HIS TIME IN CYPRUS.

An Egyptian correspondent had an opportunity of seeing a gentleman who had arrived in Egypt after spending some time in Cyprus. This man had visited Shelin Huseia, the ex-King of Hejaz several times at his residence in Nichotia. The Egyptian correspondent approached him with a view to know how the ex-King Husein spends his days there. The correspondent succeeded in getting the following isteresting information.

Ex-King Husein is residing at Nichotia wdier is the Capital of Cyprus. The house in which he is staying is divided into two parts between which there is a well kept small garden. One part of the house is occupied by Husein and his family for their residence, while the other is used for entertaining visitors. Husein from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the morning and from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the evening. Though the ex-King is now over 75 he is keeping very good health and still prefers to ride on his horse than to take a drive in a motor car. He takes very light breakfast in the morning and has no meal at day time. It is only after sunset trat he sits at his table for his supper with his friends. Even in summer he does not go to the famous hill station in Cyprus. He is very proud of his strong eye sight, because he can read and write without using eye-glasses.

When he goes out for an evening walk he is easily recognised because of his dress. It seems that his sufferings have moderated his temper and now instead of being harsh he is generally kind to his servants and often over looks their now with him and he is expecting his youngest son, Amir Zaid, who has completed his courses at Oxford and is now coming to Egypt, wherefrom he will proceed to see his father. The whole correspondence of this ex-King is entrusted to his Private Secretary who is an Armenian and who knows Arabic, Turkish, French and English. Ex-King Husein is very fond of writing letters to his sons. He loves Amir Abdullah who is ruling over Transjordania, more thas his other sons.

Husein is very cautious in his speech and avoids all reference to politics in general and specially to the affairs in Hejaz. His indifference shows as if he had never been to Hejaz let alone his relations with the country.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND HEJAZ.

Sheikh Yousuff Yaseen arrived in Cairo, on the 3rd of July. He is one of the few men who have studied carefully the recent developments in Hejaz and have suffred for Hejaz. He was banished from Hejaz and was given asylum by Ibn-i-Saood in 1924. When Ibn-i-Saood conquered and annexed Hejaz, Sheikh Yousuff Yaseen was one of those who accompanied the Sultan. Here he started his journal, the famous "Ummul-Qura" which is the most prominent organ of the Wahabi movement.

An Egyptian journalist interviewed the Sheikh in Cairo. Being asked what was the reason of his visit to Egypt, the Sheikh said that he had not come on any political business, but it was a purely private visit and as he was proceeding to Jerusalem, he wanted to spend a week in Egypt. He would spend nearly a month on this tour and then would return to Mecca.

THIS YEAR'S PILGRIMAGE.

When the Sheikh was asked about this year's 'Haj' (Pilgrimage), he said that it was a grand success. The Sheikhs of Mecca had never seen such a large number of pilgrims. The motor service proved useful in lessening the difficulties of the pilgrims. The Government also tried their best to make matters easy for the pilgrims. The pilgrims could visit Medina and come back within six days. For the first time, the pilgrims could travel both ways in motors.

TREATMENT OF EGYPTIAN PILGRIMS.

When he was questioned about the rumoured ill-treatment of Egyptian pilgrims, he said that the news was totally wrong. The Government had ordered their officials to show special regard to the Egyptian pilgrims and the pilgrims themselves would be the best witness in this matter.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

When the Sheikh was requested to explain what were the views of Hejaz Government with regard to their political relations with Egypt, he said: "I am not prepared to accept that at present there exist any differences between these two States. It is a fact that all the Hejazis including the Sultan are eager to establish friendly relations between these two countries. And, the recent actions of both the countries, i.e., sending and receiving presents, etc., are a clear indication of this desire on the part of both. I do not see any reason for dissension, because Egypt is a benevolent neighbour to Hejaz and besides Egypt is the centre of modern civilization among the Arab nation."

ANGLO-HEJAZ TREATY.

Referring to the recent treaty between Britain and Hejaz, he said that he could not give the details because though the terms were settled, they were not yet ratified. As soon as they were ratified, they would be published. But he could assure the interviewer that proper care had been taken to safeguard the rights of Hejaz and Nejd. ("Khilafat Daily").

"ETERNAL TUNE OF KANYA"

DELHI ARTIST WINS FIRST PRIZE IN PAINTING

POONA, Aug. 20.

With a view to cultivate taste for art among the public, and encourage young artists, the third art exhibition, organised by the Bombay Art Society, was opened to-night in Poona by Sir Leslie Wilson.

The gold medal for the best work in water colour (light and shade on silk) was awarded to a Delhi artist whose other work. "Eternal Tune of Kanya" was highly commended. The silver medal for the second best portrait on oil goes to Mr. Trinidad.

Prizes were also given among others for Mr. Taskar's "Kapaleshvarr procession," Mrs. Shatton's "Mahableshwar Lake" and Mr. Dhurandhar's "Tarabai, founder of the Kolhapur Dynasty," in water colour. The collections exhibited by the Chief of Aundh, contain copies of Ajanta cave frescoes.—A. P.

EXTENSION OF OOSMANIA UNIVERSITY BUILDING

NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT'S SANCTION

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 21.

The Government of H. E. H. the Nizam has sanctioned an amount of one lakh and fifty thousand for the extension of buildings of the Oosmania Central Technical Institute. Provision has been made for fitting a well equipped laboratory and the workshop and public department will be amalgamated with the mijt worksrops thus affording more opportunities to the studendts to tackle works on a larger scale.—Free Press.

FATAL FALL OF GIRDER

CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT.

While trying to place an iron girder in its proper place in the workshops of Messrs. Brathwaite and Co. situated at Mulund, Bazzul Yaggul Pathan a young employee in the workshop fell down and the girder came down on him killing him instantly.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday the jury recorded a verdict of death caused by injuries received by the deceased by the fall of the girder. The jury held one Najmuddin Makhumdin a workman in the shops responsible for neglecting to place the pillar on which the girder was to rest, properly.

LIFT COLLAPSE LEADS TO DEATH.

The verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Corner's Jury at an inquest touching the death of Genu Pundalik a workman in the Kasara Power House, held on Sunday.

It appeared that Genu and several others were working on a lift which suddenly collapsed bringing all those on it to the ground. While the rest escaped with more or less injuries Genu died on the spot.

PLIGHT OF BIJOLIA KISANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Aug. 16

Conditions resembling those under Martial Law are reported to prevail in Bijolia area in Mewar. According to "Tarun Rajasthan" of to-day, the State troops encamped at Bijolia have been divided into four parties, three of twelve men each being deputed at villages Kheri, Umakakhera and Junior Bijolia. Villagers are reported to have been prohibited from sleeping on cots outside their houses, grazing cattle in uncultivated lands, assembling in numbers exceeding five and attending Panchayet. It is further alleged that those who wrote resignations of land or otherwise helped their submission have been arrested some kisans imprisoned without any trial and, prisoners have been compelled to provide their own food and bedding.

TRADE OF CEYLON

COLOMBO, Aug. 21.

The principal Collector of Customs in his administration report in a general review of trade and shipping during 1926 says that the trade in the year was larger than in any previous years in the Colony's history, both imports and exports showing increase over the previous year itself is a record.

The per centage of imports supplied by the United Kingdom was slightly lower than in the previous year as is that from British Possession whilst the percentage from foreign countries has shown a considerable increase.—Free Press.

The President Sind Medical Union had appealed to ali, presidency graduate doctors to support Doctor Tarachand Lalwani's cuandidature and vote for him to the Medical Council Dr. Lalwani is a staunch congressman and enthusiastic organiser of Labour unions in Karachi.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamaly's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in July last was 880, males being 720, and 160 females.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MOHAN BAGAN.

A social gathering will be held to meet the Mohan Bagan Football Club to-day (Monday) at the Bengal Club premises at Parel. All members are cordially invited.

SINGING OF GITA.

On Monday (22-8-27) at 9 p.m. there will be singing on 'Shri Bhagwat Gita" by Mr. Ramrao Anandrao Kanvinde at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj on account of Shravan Monday. All are cordially invited.

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MULJEE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one at Kalachowki Road, during the month of July 1927, was 1749, out of whom 1509 were males and 240 were females including children.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

Mr. J. B. Petit, Hon. Secretary, the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, acknowledges with thanks receipt of Rs. 1,000 from the trustees of the Kanjee Khetsey Charity Trust, Rs. 250 from Mr. Bhimjee Kara and also other small amounts. Amount previously acknowledged is Rs. 5,30,842-8-4, the total with all additions being Rs. 5,32,222-8-4.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails ex. "Razmak" from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Marseilles at noon on the 19th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday noon.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Friday, the 19th inst.

PROTEST AGAINST UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Wednesday evening, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association protests against the conduct of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) in introducing in the Bombay Legislative Council the Bombay University Reform Bill without previously obtaining the formal opinion of the Bombay University and eliciting public opinon thereon."

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, an Elocution Competition will be held for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes (founded by Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha) at the rooms of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Girgaon, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, 4th September, 1927. The competition is open to students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community studying in schools who are under 18 years of age. Those desirous of entering their names for the competition should apply for details of the function to the Honorary Secretaries of the Mandali C/o. Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264, Charni Road, Girgaum.

RIGHTS OF SWETAMBAR JAINS.

The Young Men's Jain Society of Gujarat has sent the following wire to His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Udaipur:

"Whereas a dispute has arisen between Swetambar and Digambar Communities regarding vested rights and interests of Kesariyaji Jain Swetambar Temple, our Society hereby requests His Highness Maharana of Udaipur to protect and safeguard the said rights and interests of Swetambar and enjoyed by them from times immemorial and settle the dispute amicably so as leave no cause for communal tension in future.

BUNDEALIBHOY MAHOMED FREE DISPENSARY.

Mr. Hajee Bachoo Ally, the Honorary Secretary of the above free dispensary informs that from January 1923 (the beginning of the dispensary) to 30th June 1927 that is in the course of 4-1/2 years, there were 101,332 patients attended and treated of which were 27,563 men, 38,978 women, 18,335 boys and 16,456 girls.

The following are the details of the patients of each year:

in the year 1923	16,449
in the year 1924	21,005
in the year 1925	22,302
in the year 1926	28,800
in the year 1927 endg. 30th June	12,776
	101,332

Also there were 3049 patients in the month of July last of which were 657 men, 1070 women, 766 boys and 556 girls.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Freshman" put over the psychology of being yourself, in a story of a first-year student at college, whose sole ambition is to be the pride of his college and the idol of his fellow-students. But instead of achieving this worthy pinnacle by himself he imitates others who have been popular. Instead of expressing his own personality, he is a reflection of everyone's pranks and tricks, because of his boobish willingness to do everything asked of him—all in the hope of becoming the prince of regular fellows!

Harold Lamb, as the character is named, is a pathetic figure, so that, even while you laugh at him you are filled with sympathy for him, and when he triumphs you want to join the whole college in cheering him. "The Freshman" is now running at the Royal Opera House for the second week where it remains until August 26th. It ranks high among the best screen comedy productions.

GOVINDA PROCESSION. ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Saturday being Gakul Ashtami Holiday which is largely observed by the Hindu community and particularly by the Marathies as customary, Govinda parties move about all throughout the City. One of such parties started in procession from Barbhaya Moholla and on their way they were invited by a man to go to Samuel Street. The party after some hesitation did go to Samuel Street. There some altercation took place whereupon they doubted one Fakir Dawood a Bidee-maker, who was in the company of the man who had invited the said Govinda party to go there. The said Fakir was thereupon assaulted by the party who got several minor injuries on his person.

The information reached the Pydhonie Police Station and the Police party went to the spot. The police arrested one Ganoo Govind, and removed the injured person to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated sent home.

BYCYCLE-TAXI COLLISION

WORKMAN MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fatal occident occurred near Jijibhai lane on Wednesday evening when Tatya Govind (20) a workman who was cycling along Supari Baug Road dashed against a taxi-car and fell down on the road having received several injuries. He was removed to the Hospital from where he was removed by his relatives before the treatment was over, subsequently he succumbed to his injuries.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Saturday the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HOMICIDE AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

The inquest touching the death of Albanibi (16) a young Muslim girl who, it was alleged, was killed by her husband Hansid Ashraj was concluded by the City Coroner on Saturday. Hansid was present in the Coroner's Court.

Kaji Munshi a neighbour of Hansid giving evidence said that he had seen the suspect with a blood-stained knife in his hand in the morning of the 13th inst. soon after the deceased crying with pain. Witness stated that the suspect doubted his wife's conduct.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by an incised homicidal wound inflicted with a knife by Hansid and the act amounted to murder.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 22ND)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you have a great gift of the gab. Should you turn your attention to law, leaving aside your loafing and courting at inns or cafes, and join some inn and worship at a great legal Temple you will mint money (not of the type mentioned in the I.P.C.) If your dear daddy has no means to send you up to foreign lands or is afraid to do so, as your great receptive mind is, (he knows well), is prone to "receive" many things, you are advised to take up the profession of an astrologer, a chhota joshimaharaj, in which your gifts of the gab, and shrewd penetrating intellect which deducts people's foibles, will enable you to please your customers mightily and acquire in a short time a name and fame which even an ordinary M.D. would not hope to get in that time. Only a few words from your customers, and a glance at them, and you know well what they want to be told (not what Kismet has actually in store for them). You will soon be called a modern Harishchandra in a sense. You have a great knack of never committing yourself, of making equivocal statements, using cautiously the big "If", and with consummate tact, so that you are always safe in your statements, whatever may happen. Not only will you befool, or cheat, members of the frail sex, by assuring them of the coming Eldorado of their getting Adorises, Romeos in the near fututure, making their life a perpetual sunshine of joy and happiness, but you will be able to hoodwink even members of the so-called stern sex, by interpreting their day and night dreams, to their heart's satisfaction. The useful aids to your profession (perdition?) are some so-called "miracles" of the black art type and the giving of pieces of thread and amulets as charms to be worn by you. Truly have wise men said: Where the greedy people live there the cheats thrive.

CALCUTTA RACES

THISTLE GLASS PAYS RS. 489 DIVIDEND

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

MANIFESTO HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1-3/4 miles.

Mr. M. E. Gladstone's RED LINNET, 9-6, Mr. Forbes 1
Mr. O. Martin's MASTER BARRICO, 11-13, Mr. French 2
Mr. H. G. Paul's FREEHOLD, 11-3, Owner 3
Capt. W. I. Leetham's KARNAL, 9-6, (carr. 9-8), Owner 4

Also ran:—Carana 11-2.

Tote paid Rs. 35/8 for win and Rs. 14, and Rs. 13 for places.

KYD PLATE. Div. II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's TIM AMEN, 8-4, Meekings 1
Mr. G. P. Mackenzie's JEAN ROSLYN, 7-7, H. Walker 2
Messrs. Cope and Sayre's BLAZE, 8-10, Edwards 3
Mr. C. Karnani's WEDDING RING, 8-4, Rosen 4

Also Ran:—Bramhope 9-0, Allan Brig 9-0, Bestowed 8-12, Bees and Honey 8-9, Foggia 8-5, Pegamoid 7-10, High Spot 7-7 (carr. 7-16), Redeemed 7-7 (carr. 7-18), Cyldennis 7-7, Behive 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 107 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 for places.

AUGUST CUP. Div. II.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. G. P. Mackenzie's BETWIXT, 8-13, Meekings. 1
Mr. A. E. Gareh's FALLON HILL, 8-6, Aldridge 2
Capt. W. I. Leetham's MORE SANITY, 8-10, Balfour 3
Mr. C. J. H. Bolton's RICH PAIRC, 8-8, Bond 4

Also Ran:—P. Rofile 9-0, Righteous 8-11, Sharp Warrior 8-2, Resurgam 7-13, Strange Likeness 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 42 for wins and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 18-8, and Rs. 13 for places.

ALIPORE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. B. E. G. Eddi's SPRING RUNNING, 8-7, Balfour 1
Mr. E. J. Gubbay's GADGET, 8-10, S. Black 2
Capt. C. B. Farra's SHADY LAKE, 7-11, Rosen 3
Mr. A. Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL, 8-5, Bond 4

Also Ran:—Glastonbury 9-3, Airlie 8-13, Green Park 8-5, Unitaire 8-1, Carillon 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 47-8 for wins and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 39 for places.

AUGUST CUP. Div. I.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. V. T. Stephen's THISTLE GLASS, 8-2, Rylands 1
Zemindar of Nazirganj's CHOKELET, 8-1, Bond 2
Mr. E. Dee's BLACKTOI, 8-7, Northmore 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's MERRION STRAND 8-3, Bloss 4

Also Ran:—Marlin 9-0, Blackacre 8-11, Kilgarvan 8-10, Irish Magic 8-8, Heetic Day 8-7, Knockbracken 8-8, Hill Star 8-5, Fanoe 8-0, Anzio 7-13, Alobama 7-13 (carr. 8-1), Yarroma 7-12, Elkie 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 489-8 for win and Rs. 140, Rs. 54-8, and Rs. 14 for places.

KYD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. E. Gareh's SOMME ENNIS, 7-9, Aldridge 1
Mr. Pannick's CHILDHOOD, 9-0, Edwards 2
Capt. Hesting's GLEN DESSARY, 7-10, H. Black 3
Mr. G. L. Scott's MISS ELEGANCE, 9-0, Rosen 4

Also Ran:—Foretell 9-5, Vicerene 9-5, Orbdaile 9-4, Childhood 9-0, Polyzoa 8-13, Green Sprite 8-13, Baulking 8-7, George's Bird 8-7, Scarlet Shrimp 8-1, Luck Lady 8-1, Cob Nut 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 188 for win and Rs. 33, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 87 for places.

ALIPORE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Eddis and Raddick's HOLLY HOCK, 7-7, Balfour 1
Mr. A. Curlender's ISLAND MAGEE, 8-2, Bond 2
Mr. G. P. Mackenzie's KIRNDANCE, 9-0, Meekings 3
Mr. W. Leslie's ANDANTE, 8-9, Aldridge 4

Also Ran:—Aspasia 8-11, Limton 8-9, Mount Ararat 7-12, Maytoi 7-11, Bidesia 7-10, Corner Man 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 77-8 and Rs. 47 for places.—A.P.

London.—Lt.-Col. W. B. David Houston, Administrator of St. Lucia has been appointed the Chief Secretary of Nyasaland vice R. S. D. Rankine appointed Chief Secretary of Uganda. Mr. R. H. Crofton, Assistant Chief Secretary has been promoted Chief Secretary of Zanzibar on retirement of Mr. E. Costley-White.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE TO END?

WORKERS' DEMANDS GRANTED?

It is strongly rumoured, that the weavers of the Apollo and Manchester Mills, who are on strike will resume work from this morning, as it is said that their demand to work on the two-looms system alone has been at least temporarily conceded by the owners. It is understood that Sir Victor Sasson, who has very large interests in the above mills advised the adoption of this course to the men on the spot, who visited the mills, soon after his arrival from England and before he lef for Simla.

YOUNG MEN'S JAIN SOCIETY

The occasion of starting of the Young Men's Jain Society of Gujarat was celebrated on the 13th August, 1927 under the presidency of Manilal Mohanlal Shah, Esq., a leading practitioner of Ahmedabad. The Joint Hon. Secretary of the said society delivered a lengthy speech explaining the circumstances under which and the objects of which the society has been brought into existence. They are to spread education, specially religious education, to protect the vested rights of the Jain Tirths, etc.

DRAMA IN AID OF RELIEF

A charitable performance "Shankita Hridaya" in aid of the Gujara Flood Relief Fund, the Poona Engineering Gujarati Amateurs will be staged on Tuesday, 23rd August, 1927, at 9-30 p.m. at the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona.

DIFFICULTIES OF LANDLORDS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Landlords' Association writes:—

The Landlords' Association is going to make a represention to the President, Bombay Corporation, in the matter of set-back question. Real difficulties have been experienced by property holders in the matter of which there is no doubt. For instance when once the set-back line is drawn, the Commissioner, acting on behalf of the Corporation, gives no gurantee when and during which time, the property will be acquired. If even a structure is to be based on the land in the set-back line. asum equal to an amount, estimated to be spent is kept with the Corporation security, which in effect, inflicts double burden on the landlords who desire to develop the property.

When a Lanrlord desires to build a Pucca Structure on his land, and if the land falls within the set-back line, the landlord is asked to build the structure leaving out the space. The Municipality does not aquire the land along the set-back line nor does it allow the landlord to develop the property. The great flaw in law is, there is nothing even in those circumstances to compel the Municipality either to aequire it at once, or at some time within the minimum time.

There are also objectionable sections relating to the same questions which confer unlimited powers on the Commissioner.

Under the circumstances, the Secretaries of the Landlords' Association will feel much obliged if the Landlords will communicate concrete facts and cases in regard to the difficulties experienced in this matter. Looking to the immensity of the question, they hope sufficient suggestions will be received.

LATE MR. ANANDA MOHAN BOSE.

MAKER OF MODERN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Anandmohan Bose, one of the makers of the modern India, at the anniversary meeting held this evening at Albert Hall. Justice Mr. C. C. Ghose, presided. He said Mr. Bose was the successor of Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a religious reformer, patriot and educationist. If they could follow his principles of life, the communal strifes which were making them a laughing stock, would be a thing of the past.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said Mr. Bose worked through Bengal for India and always for India. He was one of those who were responsible for bringing in the present political consciousness of the country. His message to the future generation was self-reliance, a message which he gave to his countrymen from his deathbed, from which he sounded the bugle call of Swadeshi movement. He was never "stagy" like the present political leaders and sacrificed himself for what he believed to be his duty. —Free Press.

WELCOME & HONOUR MR. ANDREWS

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY, DO YOUR DUTY.

On behalf of the citizens of Bombay, the Municipal Corporation will present to Mr. C. F. Andrews an address of welcome and appreciation of his invaluable services in the cause of Indians in South Africa to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-40 p.m. in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Citizens of Bombay are requested to muster strong on the occasion to make Bombay's welcome worthy of the man and the city.

SENSATIONAL WEEVIL REPORT.

BIG "BULL" SPECULATORS AGGRESSIVE.

MID AUGUST DETERIORATION EXAGGERATED.

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

Devkaran Nanjee's New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wire to them to-day as under:—

"Cotton: Government weevil report construed sensationally bullish; expect further advance on Monday on Foreign Trade covering; big bull speculators aggressive; mid August deterioration usually exaggerated and after advance has run its course, expect sharp reaction."

IYENGAR-CHETTY DISPUTE.

DR. VARADARAJALU EXPLAINS

"MR. CHETTY HAD NO REASON TO APOLOGISE"

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

With reference to the reconciliation reported to have been effected between Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu has issued the following statement to the Associated Press: "Pundit Motilal Nehru and myself had a discussion on this question at Bangalore on the 7th of August. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was urgently wired for and attempts were made to bring about a reconciliation between Congress members in the Assembly. I am glad that a reconciliation was brought about at Simla. But the report in the press that Mr. Shanmukham Chetty had expressed regret to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar for harsh things he had said in his speeches and that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar had accepted it for the sake of political unity is incorrect and is a misstatement of facts. It is by no means a settlement of disputes between Mr. Iyengar and the non-Brahmin Congressmen in the Presidency. If a compromise could be brought about it could only be by a conference between leading Brahmins and non-Brahmins here.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty is said to have made this point perfectly clear and it is likely that such a conference will soon be held in Madras. It is wrong to say that Mr. Shanmukham Chetty gave any apology; for I do not think that any occasion arose for any apology, as Mr. Shanmukham Chetty has said nothing more harsh against Mr. Iyenger than Mr. Iyengar and his friends have said against Mr. Chetty and other non-Brahmins.

TWO DRAFTS OF NO-CONFIDENCE

PARTY MEETINGS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The exact draft of the No-confidence motion to be moved in the Legislative Council on Tuesday next, was considered by the Justice and Swarajya parties at their respective meetings to-day.

The Swarajists doubted that as the draft of the Justice Party was directed against the personnel of the Ministry, whether they should vote for that motion, in as much as they (Swarajists) were only against the system of diarchy. The Swarajist draft, referring to the unworkability of diarchy and decision of both the political parties in the province about the non-acceptance of office, was felt to be inadmissible under the new Rule 12-A governing no-confidence motion. That rule was framed in accordance with the recommendation of the Muddiman Committee. It lays down that censure motions should only deal with the the administration of the transferred Subjects. The Rule was designed to prevent councils from abusing their power by attacking the very system of Government constituted under the Act.

In view of the light thrown on the Swarajist draft, it was decided at the meeting of the Congress Party that the motion should be simply worded as to express want of confidence in the Ministry. The text of the resolution would be settled to-morrow in consultation with the Justice Party.

The Justice Party also considered the question and their discussions will continue to-morrow.

About 30 Swarajists and 10 Justicites attended their respective party meetings to-day. More are expected to come to-morrow.—Free Press.

ROSPECTS OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

"Justice" newspaper learns that it is not unlikely that neither party will move a motion of no-confidence in the Ministry during the present session.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Montreal.—Japan has eliminated Canada in Davis Cup. She meets France next week at Boston.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Hongkong.—The Foremast of His Majesty's gunboat "Petrel" was blown off in the typhoon.—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Mussalmans, at a meeting held to-night, under the auspices of the Presidency Muslim League with Mr. Muhammad Mauzzam, in the chair, passed resolutions recording their gratitude to His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey for his "signal service to the peace of India" by obtaining a speedy decison in the Risala Vartman case, and expressing the hope that in view of the important issue involved in the Rangila Rasul Case, every possible effort would be made to obtain an authoritative and final ruling on the scope of Section 153-A, I.P.C. The meeting also passed a resolution in favour of the retention of the system of separate electorates.—A.P.

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Large crowds were found to-day waiting near the Neil statue to watch the further progress of the "Satyagraha" but upto eight p.m. none of the volunteers had turned up.—A.P.

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Speaking at a meeting held at Triplicane beach under the presidentship of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Aiyengar, soon after a Congress Party meeting had been held, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Deputy leader of the Party, stated that the Madras Congress Party had unanimously agreed to a motion of no-confidence in the Ministry.—A.P.

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council met this evening at the residence of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, leader of the Opposition, to determine the attitude to be taken in the Council by the party. The meetnig was held behind closed doors, but the Associated Press understands that after prolonged discussion, the Party resolved to table a motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry, and authorised the leader of the Congress Party to draft the motion, after consulting the President of the Council and the leaders of the Justice Party.

The Independent Party also met this afternoon at the Y.M.I.A. and discussed for over two hours the situation. No definite conclusions are understood to have been arrived at.

The Justice Party met at the Thyagaraya Memorial Hall, and after discussing the present situation in all its bearings, adjourned till to-morrow.

It is understood that Dr. B. S. Mallaya will bring an adjournment motion in the Legislative Council to discuss the situation created by water scarcity and cholera in the City.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

News has been received that Mr. Jackson, Principal of Patna College, who recently arrived in London, is missing.—A.P.

"PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir.—Miss Katherine Mayo in her "Mother India" is reported to have strongly criticised the institution of marriage as obtainable in India more especially her reference in it to the disparity of the ages of the married couples, etc. are to the point for my purposes.

In this connection, is not the marriage at Brussels of Eugene Ysaye, a octuagenarian, with Miss Jeannette Dingin, of 20, news of which a cable flashed to us on the 18th instant. one more excellent, fresh and living answer, if one such were needed, to Miss Katherine Mayo's charge against Indians in this respect?

Does not this instance warrant one in saying "Physician, heal thyself"?—Yours etc.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

R. S. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1927.

INDIA—THE MILCH COW.

We agree with almost every sentiment to which Col. Shelmerdine gave expression in his illuminating paper on civil aviation in India. We only demur to the adjective by which he has chosen to qualify aviation. It is the fashion, we know, to talk of civil aviation. But, aviation is for long bound to be governed by military considerations. And we maintain that it is so governed even in this country: and it ill-accords with the facts to adhere to the language of a decorous commercial traveller which the gallant Col. employed in his address at Karachi. We base our views not only on the known and actual reluctance of the people to trust themselves to the "uncharted sea" that envelopes them, but on the published facts about the policy that governs the present organisation of British air power on a mobile basis. A clever attempt is being made to saddle India with the cost of providing all facilities, including training, for the Royal Air Force and scrupulously keeping the sons of the soil out of the force. Col. Shelmerdine has paid a homage to the shibboleth of the day in a fugitive sentence where he refers to the need for training Indians to control flying operations etc. But, we protest, he is putting the cart before the horse; at any rate, it is demonstrable that the Government of this country are cleverly dissembling their concern for the progress of aviation in India. But we shall advert to the point later.

At the risk of wearying the reader we may draw attention to the chief methods whereby British air policy is sought to be executed: they are, first, the development of air routes and bases throughout the Empire, second, technical improvements which will increase the vitality and endurance of air craft; and last the development of large airships to carry aeroplanes and personnel. It has been recognised that the mobility of the air arm will be be of direct benefit to the Dominions in the solution of their problems of communication and local defence. It has been suggested with considerable force that in so far as the Dominions can assist this policy by the provision of air bases and airship masts, and the development of air routes, they will also be contributing to their own advantage and security. It is the execution of the first of these items of British air policy that Col. Shelmerdine desires to saddle upon the tax-payers of this country with his admiralbe sympathy for us. But where does India stand in the matter, when we consider the solicitude shown by Great Britain for Dominion susceptibilities? The air force in India is not not even Indian; the personnel belongs to the Royal Air Force, and is subject to non-Indian governmental control. One has only to give the details of the scheme proposed at the 1923 Imperial Conference to see at once through the hypocrisy of the manoeuvres to utilise our finances for supporting schemes which are not going to benefit us by one jot or tittle. A considerable number of Dominion air force officers have attended courses at the Staff College and other Royal Army establishments. Secondly, quarterly letters are sent to the Dominions reporting all matters of interest which have occurred in the Royal Air Force in England or abroad. These reports enbrace information as regards technical developments. Thirdly the Dominions can send officers to obtain short service commissions in the R.A.F. who, after four years' service, can return to their own countries, becoming reservists in the Dominion Air Force. Fourthly, the Governors-General of the Dominions can nominate a certain number of cadets for the R.A.F. Cadet College at Cranwell for commissions in the R.A.F. Similarly graduates of Dominion universities can obtain commissions in the Royal Air Force.

In 1926 at the Imperial Conference, further schemes were discussed and the following resolution gives an indication of them. Resolution No. 6 states:—

"(a) The Conference takes note with satisfaction of the substantial progress that has been made since 1923 in building up the Air Forces and resources of the several parts in the Empire. (b) Recognising that the fullest mobility is essential to the effective and economical employment of air power, the Conference recommends for consideration of the several Governments, the adoption of the following principle—the necessity for creating and maintaining an adequate chain of air bases and refuelling stations. (c) Impressed with the desirability of still closer co-ordination in this as in all other spheres of common interest, and in particular with the advantages which should follow from a more general discrimination of the experience acquired in the use of this new arm under the widely varying conditions which obtain in different parts of the Empire, the Conference recommends for consideration by the Governments interested the adoption of a system of mutual inter-change of individual officers for liaison and other duties and of complete air units, so far as local resources and requirements permit."

We have given the resolution *in extenso* lest we should be accused of injustice and unfairness. It will be noticed that, firstly, importance is attached to the creation and maintenance of an adequate chain of air-bases and signalling stations. This is what Colonel Shelmerdine would have us do under the somewhat gracious designations of the "ground organisation". It is too late in the day even for the Director of Civil Aviation in India to pretend that this is nothing but a link in the long chain of Imperial air policy. The resolution made no reference to India at all, while they are extremely solicituos of providing facilities for training, technical and other, for the Dominion air forces. Twenty thousand voices will, no doubt, cry in unison that India should not be shamed before the Dominions or the world and that she must have an adequate air force and all the rest of that paraphernalia. We grant. But the first thing is the creation of an Indian Force, not the miserable humbug of certain units of the Royal Air Force being lent to this country and the Indian personnel being trained as their camp followers. An attempt is now being made to utilise the new Air League of India to facilitate easy working of the policy of the Air Ministry. One cannot be too cautious in these things. If the Government of India are honestly inclined to forward the cause of aviation in India, their course is plain. The Air Force being the newest arm, there has not been time to gather around it those vultures of vested interest which in other forms unashamedly obstruct Indianisation. *Pari passu* with Indianisation of the Air Force, it is for the Government of India to start light aeroplane clubs attached to universities or other such institutions and create the supply for their Air Force. No Indian politician will grudge expense on this score. But to seek to hoodwink us into believing that the new Directorate of Civil Aviation is aught other than a thinly disguised attempt to carry out the new British air policy is bound to fail miserably if our representatives at Simla know their duty.

AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

The proposals of the Government of India on the Report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee appointed in 1924 have at last been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. The Committee was asked to report on what steps should be taken to improve the Indian Auxiliary and Territorial Forces so as to constitute them an efficient second line to the regular army and to remove racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-regular military forces including the Auxiliary Force. Owing mainly to the limited terms of reference the recommendations of the Committee were extremely inadequate and modest and were submitted to Government early in 1925. Government have as usual been unduly long in arriving at their decisions on the recommendations and now we find that even the modest and overcautious recommendations of the Committee, presided over by Lieut. Genl. Sir John Shea, Adjutant General in India, have been further diluted by Government. The main recommendation of the Committee was that the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces should follow the lines of organisation of the regular British and Indian Troops respectively and wanted both to be utilised for general military service so as to make the forces an efficient second line to the regular army. Government, however, do not agree that the Auxiliary Force and the urban units of the India Territorial Force should have liability for general military service. So far as one can judge from the brief summary of Government's proposals, it appears that they have accepted only some of the minor recommendations of the Committee and yet the proposals are not all to be given effect to till about the middle of the next year. As regards the important point of racial distinctions, the Committee proposed that no distinctions based solely on race should remain "to which reasonable exception could be taken." Government profess to have accepted this recommendation "with the exceptions mentioned in the Government Resolution." In the absence of the full text of the Resolution we are not in a position to know what those exceptions are. Besides, the word "reasonable" in the Committee's recommendations gives Government a convenient loop hole to escape from their obligations. We feel confident that in the matter of Government's proposals on the reccomendations of both the Shea and the Skeen Committees, the Legislative Assembly will not put up with any flimsy concessions with regard to the Indianisation of the Army.

THE RUSSIAN BOGEY.

In a thoroughly mischievous paragraph, the "Saturday Review" raises the bogey of a possible Soviet attack on India, and at the same time utilises the bogey as an argument against political progress in India. "We may reflect on the truth," the Die-Hard exponent of British Jingoism warns Englishmen, "that no amount of political progress in India will remove the latest menace from the North-west or absolve this country from responsibility for the defence of India." But Indian politicians contend that it is just this responsibility of which they wish to relieve England by insisting that they must learn how to defend their own country. They have no need to be afraid then of aggression from without. The extreme unwillingness of England, however, even to sanction the moderate recommendations of the Skeen Committee indicates that she desires this country to remain in a state of military impotency, her only duty being to pay in increasing proportion for the British army of occupation and for the latest advances in the mechanism of defence by the British like the Mobile Expeditionary Force and the Air Force. The "Saturday Review" has learnt that the danger from Russia is imminent. "The Spring may produce trouble", it says, "or it may not." It offers melancholy advice, convinced from the "unpublished news from the North-west Frontier" it has been able to tap that the situation there is disquieting. The Soviet has come to be in possession of plans of the British and Indian Governments for defending the Frontier, according to the "Saturday Review", and it says "we can but await events." It holds that the projected visit of the Secretary for War to the North-west Frontier is "significant and ominous." So it is, to the Indian tax-payer who will be asked to pay more, as the result of the visit, for measures of Indian defence to suit British Imperialist policy.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

INNER HISTORY OF RECENT EVENTS.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I

I have been asked to describe for the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" something of the inner history of the events which have been quite recently taking place in South Africa including the 'Transvaal Secession.' Considerable confusion has been recently caused in many people's minds by divided accounts, stating opposite points of view. The secession of Transvaal Indians from the Congress has needlessly shaken some opinions about the success of the agreement itself.

I shall avoid in these articles, (written specially for the "Bombay Chronicle") entering into the minuter personal details of these disputes. I shall try to deal with the principles. To enter into personal details can do no possible good, where unity and harmony are needed above all things. Therefore I shall mention no names or persons, and shall be as impartial and impersonal as possible. Also I have received the assurance that this Secession from the Congress, about which I have spoken, will not be of long duration. Many of those who took part in the Secession, themselves have promised to do every thing in their power to restore unity, at the earliest possible moment; and I parted from them with that definite assurance on their lips.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

First of all, however, it is necessary to explain the position of a section in Natal who are still hostile to the agreement. Some of these belong to the colonial born Association. Their spokesmen have been sending back to India, from time to time, discouraging reports about what has been accomplished by the agreement itself and what has been left undone. With reference to the 'colonial born' in Natal I would say briefly that my sympathies are with them in their affirmative and constructive position. But at the same time I feel certain that any negative opposition to the settlement is based upon a pure misunderstanding. These 'colonial born' (as they are called) are the descendants of the agricultural labourers, who came out from India under the old indenture system. They are among the worthiest representatives of India in South Africa. For they have, in no sense, been living on the fruit of the labour of others, but have been tillers of the soil themselves. They have made Natal the 'Garden Colony of South Africa.' In one way, therefore, they are the salt of the earth. To be with them and among them, in the country districts of Natal, has given me much more pleasure and satisfaction than any other experience in South Africa. For they have 'made good,' by their character and energy, in a truly marvellous manner. All this has won my unstinted admiration.

The one regret I had this time in South Africa, was that I was unable to spend more time among them. But the exigencies of my own special work on behalf of the agreement at Capetown would not allow this to be done.

If I had ever felt that the new Agreement was likely really to injure these 'colonial born' Indians of Natal, who are most worthy, I should be the last to recommend it. But I have every hope in my own mind, that it will do nothing of the kind. In the long run I feel sure that they stand to gain not to lose.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION.

Let me now deal with some of their difficulties in a way which will explain them and show how they will be relieved. With regard to the old system, called voluntary repatriation, which has been one of their chief grounds of complaint in the past there can be no doubt whatever that many humiliations have now been practically removed by the Agreement. Only those Indians who are entirely willing and anxious to go back to India; only those who truly seek a home in India of their own free will and consent, will do so in the future. There will not be any compulsion exercised. Those who go to India will also have an opportunity of returning, if life in India does not come up to their expectations. No child over sixteen will be obliged to go along with his or her parents, as he or she was under the old regime. Once more, those who do go to India, will not sign away their right of domicile as they used to do before. In every way, therefore, they are treated better, not worse. Thus it cannot possibly be said, that the Agreement has given anything 'further' away on this side. Rather, it has gained something back, which is very valuable indeed. For the sting of humiliation in the old system has now been removed.

I know it has been said, that all this is a clever trap that the emigrants who return to India may put themselves under an obligation to the Union Government by taking freely the Government passage, that later on they will be unable to return the money, when they may want to come back.

I don't believe this is the true position at all, for these people are not stupid. They are often English-speaking and are not seldom fairly educated. They have been used to their own independence; they have fought a hard struggle with adverse circumstances and are very resourceful. Therefore they know their own mind; and if they do thoroughly dislike India, after having tried it, they will certainly find the money to come back from some source or other.

(To be continued).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A Hopeful Picture.

From the interview that Mr. Andrews gave to our representative immediately after his arrival in Bombay and the series of articles which he will contribute specially to the "Chronicle" the public will be in a position to visualise more clearly the situation in South Africa than they could from the scrappy reports that have been recently cabled to India. On the one hand, it appears that the Indians there are more hopeful than they were before the Agreement, more united and, above all, more mindful of their obligations under the Agreement. On the other hand, the European community, in spite of the hostility of a section of it, is being fast reconciled to the Agreement and is coming to recognise the Indian settlers "as a permanent section of the South African Union." For bringing about this hopeful situation he gives great credit to Mr. Sastri and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, effacing himself with characteristic humility. Much yet remains to be done, but he is confident that Mr. Sastri will do all that is possible. He thinks that the key to further progress is in the hands of the Indian settlers themselves. He expects them to press for and avail themselves fully of the educational facilities which the Union Government is pledged to afford under the Agreement. While it is true Indians in South Africa must bestir themselves, we trust the Government too will respect is pledges.

More than a Rumour.

With reference to our remarks on "Director of Industries," which appeared on Friday last, a correspondent informs us that the question of Mr. R. D. Bell's reappointment as Director is something more than a rumour. We trust our correspondent is not correctly informed. Mr. Bell has been throughout very lucky in his career, though his attitude towards Indian Industries has been far from satisfactory. While yet a raw member of the Indian Civil Service, without any previous knowledge of industries, he was appointed Secretary to the Industries Commission. This appointment was used later as justification for his elevation on a high salary to the post of Director of Industries. His miserable record as a Director of Industries was soon found out by the Advisory Committee of the Department, even if it was not patent from the work, or rather the absence of it, of the Department.

A Dismal Record.

Giving evidence before the Fiscal Commission he showed himself hostile to the protection of indigenous industries. He opposed the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty on the preposterous ground that the duty served as a protection to the handloom industry. As a member of the Visvesvaraya Committee he along with other non-Indian members wrote a minute of dissent stating that there was no field for higher technical education in the Presidency. As Chairman of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, he was more responsible than any other member, for preventing the Institute from being affiliated to the Bombay University. As Chairman of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, he has done little to expand technical education in the Presidency. When a man whose rise from post to post is matched only by his failure in each is to be reappointed as Director of Industries, it is impossible to think that for his sake the Minister in charge of Industries would flout the mandate of the Legislative Council to appoint an Indian and only an Indian as Director.

Savage!

It seems incredible but it is a fact in the British regime of India that Mr. Fazalali Qurban has been sentenced by the District Magistrate of Peshawar to five years' rigorous imprisonment for no other offence than that he left India to go to Moscow and there joined the Eastern Branch of the Moscow University. It is a gross perversion of law to make a visit to Moscow and joining a University there an offence. If it is an offence at all, it is savage punishment to sentence a man to seven years' imprisonment for that offence. It is doubtful if such injustice is common even under the so much hated Moscow Government. Evidently the Magistrate means to give a deterrent punishment and to strike terror against the Communists of Moscow. But the public will judge how far this imports politics into justice. The very martyrdom which Government confer on Communists is bound to add to the glamour of Communism. If Lenin were alive, he would thank the British Government for their unintended but most successful propaganda in favour of his creed.

Steamship Passengers' Grievances.

Passengers in inland steamships have nearly the same grievances as railway passengers have but it seems that Government have not enough control over the steamer companies to make them amenable to public opinion. To remedy this defect Mr. K. C. Neogy has introduced in the Assembly a Bill empowering the Governor-General in Council to prescribe the maximum and minimum rates of freights and fares and empowering Local Governments to make rules for the appointment of Advisory Committees on the lines of the Railway Advisory Committees. A Bill like this has long been felt necessary. Fixing the maximum rates would protect the public against exorbitant demands while the minimum scales would prevent unfair rate wars which have in the past defeated indigenous efforts at organising inland steamer services. The formation of Advisory Committees may go some way in bringing the steamer companies more under the influence of public opinion, though the past record of the Railway Advisory Committees has not been very hopeful.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR.)

We have so far dealt with the Railway rates quoted in competition with water transport as they affect directly the nett revenues of the railways and indirectly the general level of rates at non-competitive points in the interior. It is now necessary to examine the difficulties under which coastal shipping has to face this competition, for it may be argued that the same factors which render water transport cheap, should help the coasting steamers to fight successfully the competition by the railways, particularly when the general level of rates on the coast is apparently high. That the first portion of this argument is not strictly correct is confirmed by the experience of shipping in other countries which though in a highly developed state of efficiency as a result of State nursing and other reasons, realised that but for State interference with Legislative safeguards, the railways would have successfully and effectively eliminated the rival mode of transport by water. But, apart from that, the conditions in India actually aggravate the difficulties of shipping. For, it must be realised that whereas the whole cost of transport by rail consists of the cost of services and facilities provided by and under the sole control of the railways, the total cost of transport by the sea route consists mainly of (1) the cost of transporting merchandise from the place of production to the nearest port of shipment, (2) the cost of services rendered by the Port authorities and other agencies in transferring the merchandise from the port to the steamer, (3) the freight for transporting the goods from the port of shipment to the port of discharge, (4) the cost of services rendered by the Port authorities and others for transferring the goods from the steamer to the port of discharge, (5) cost of tansporting the goods from the port to the consuming centre.

THE LINKS OF THE CHAIN.

Thus, whereas in the case of railway transport, there is a consistency if not continuity of the transporting interests, in the case of transport to the coast by the sea route three distinct interests, viz., (1) Railways, (2) Port authorities and (3) the Shipping Companies must co-operate as three distinct links of a chain to complete the service in question. The hostility of the railways to all forms and shapes of water transport has been dealt with at length previously, so there cannot be any question of co-operating with what the railways have been encouraged under the Government policy to regard as a conflicting interest to be eliminated at all cost. Thus, one link out of three in the chain is definitely hostile. The Port authorities represent the other link and we shall now proceed to examine the attitude of the Port authorities towards developing the home trade of the country by the sea route.

All the minor ports in India are open Roadsteads and not "Ports" in correct sense of the word.

FUNCTIONS OF A PORT.

There cannot be any doubt that the use of the word "ports" as generally understood in this country and as applied even in the Indian Ports Act is very loose terminology. The term "port" is derived from the Latin word "ports" meaning a gate or an entrance and primarily referred to its position on the coast with regard to the sea to which it acted as a gate way. The accurate use of the word "port," as now understood and accepted, implies not only sufficient shelter for vessels that a harbour should provide but, in addition, a port should provide terminal facilities as

(Continued on page 9).

PT. MOTILAL'S STATEMENT

"UNION OF INCOMPATIBLES."

DR. ANSARI'S UNITY PROPOSALS CRITICISED.

"A MOST PAINFUL SURPRISE."

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU "IN SORROW."

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Before his departure to Bombay to-day, enroute to London, Pandit Motilal Nehru made a statement to the Associated Press on Dr. Ansari's Statement. Later, Pandit Motilal was seen off at the station by a large number of members of the Assembly, particularly of his own party, and by the Hon. Mr. Patel.

Pandit Motilal's statement is as follows:

A PAINFUL SURPRISE.

"I should have preferred to keep my lips sealed and wait for the verdict of the country on the statement issued by Dr. Ansari, but in view of my impending unavoidable departure from the country, I feel that I owe it no less to the Congress than to myself to say a few words. The statement has come upon me as a most painful surprise from a man of Dr. Ansari's undoubted patriotism and proved devotion to the country, but in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "the atmosphere about us is so debilitating and irresponsive that the tallest of us become dazed for the moment". I should like, at the very outset, to express my unstinted admiration for the honourable and courageous step taken by Dr. Ansari in publishing the view he has come to entertain, while there is yet a chance of the choice made by the various Provincial Committees being reconsidered. I wish now to assure him and the public, that however much I may differ from those views, my love and regard for him remains unabated, and that it is more in sorrow than in anger that I am issuing this statement.

EXPECTED A CLARION CALL.

"I do not propose to deal with the various points raised by Dr. Ansari, or to justify the policy so far pursued by the Congressmen in the Legislatures, which has been so vigorously assailed by him. There is much to be said for and against that policy, but what I am at present concerned with is the work which lies before us, and the situation created by the statement published by Dr. Ansari. Assuming that he is quite right in all that he says, and bearing in mind the faith that is in him, one would have expected a clarion call from the President-Elect to all Congressmen to leave the Councils in a body and an effort to show them the way to make themselves more useful elsewhere. But what does he do? He recommends the complete obliteration of the last vestiges of the tattered remains of non-co-operation, that is sometimes seen in the legislatures. Dr. Ansari says that he is not one of those who can ever contemplate abject surrender. I find it impossible to conceive a more abject surrender than is involved in the question he asks: "Is it possible under these conditions to offer any resistance to the Government, whether in the country at large or inside the Council halls?" The most Moderate of Moderates has now come to see that it is by resistance alone that we can expect any betterment of the present conditions. The only difference lies in the quality, quantity and matter of such resistance, but Dr. Ansari, confirmed non-co-operator and stout advocate of direct action as he is, thinks that any resistance is impossible, and that, at a time when all dormant forces of resistance in the country need to be thoroughly awakened to meet the immediate danger ahead.

"So little is known about the coming Statutory Commission that it is perhaps a little too early to express any decided opinion about it. But that it is fraught with the greatest potential danger to the freedom of India cannot be denied. We have to prepare ourselves to meet this potential danger. Dr. Ansari takes no note of it, but on general grounds, advises all those who remain in the Councils to compose their quarrels and sink their differences in order to form one solid people's party constituting the opposition." This is easily said than done.

UNITY IMPOSSIBLE.

Dr. Ansari is fully aware of the repeated attempts in this direction, all of which ended in failure. He is careful to say that we should stop at nothing short of abandoning our basic principles. Now, let us apply the sound advice he has given, (which by the way, is not new) with the reservation, he has himself made, to the burning question of the day, viz., the framing of a constitution of Swaraj. Whilst it is the very breath of the nostrils of a Congressman, that it is the people of India and they alone who have the right to frame a constitution for themselves other political parties in the country are content with a Constitution to be framed by the British Parliament on the recommendations of a Statutory Commission, appointed by themselves. It will be the business of this Commission to come out to India, subject us to a thorough examination as to our capacity for self-government, and then recommend either for an advance or a backward step, as they consider best, suited to existing conditions. While these two views co-exist side by side, not only in the legislatures but in the country at large, how is it possible to form the "solid peoples party" we would like to have, without either party abandoning the principles held by it?

UNION OF INCOMPATIBLES.

But this is not all. There is yet a third party not entirely to be ignored which has the courage of its conviction and works for full independence and complete separation from the British Empire or British Commonwealth of Nations. Apart from my conviction, that as long as human nature is what it is, the idea of forming one solid People's Party must remain a happy dream incapable of realisation, it is impossible in the circumstances I have pointed out above, to think of any fusion of parties without sacrificing the best interests of the country from the point of view of one party or another. Is Dr. Ansari prepared to advise the Congressmen to barter away the undeniable rights of the people of India for the sake of some temporary and imaginary gain, likely to resul tfrom the union of incompatibles?

"I am in substantial agreement with Dr. Ansari on the question of communal unity and take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the services rendered by him in that behalf. Indeed, it is those services which have singled him out as specially fitted to occupy the presidential chair of the Congress."

PLEA FOR IMPARTIAL ATTITUDE.

"It does not appear from his statement that he has any political policy or programme of his own. I would, therefore, beg of him to act on the advice already given to him by the greatest man of our time and devote his attention and activities to the one object nearest his heart, namely the securing of domestic peace honourable to all parties, and leave the purely political question to be decided in the usual way by the verdict of the majority, himself taking up a strictly judicial and impartial attitude as the chairman of meetings, ni guiding their deliberations. I have no doubt, that Dr. Ansari will see his way to accept that advice and give the country the benefit of his great services in the cause of inter-communal unity as the President of the Congress.

"I am sorry I am hard pressed for time and cannot deal with other aspects of Dr. Ansari's statement. I cannot however, conclude this statement without making an earnest appeal to the young men of India to take up their proper places in the struggle for freedom and to carry on the good fight under the banner of the Congress. It is now time for them to come to the front and lighten the burdens of older men who have nearly had their days."—A.P.

DETENU'S HUT IN GRAVEYARD.

MANORANJAN DEVELOPS TUBERCULOSIS?

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

From information available it appears that detenu Manoranjan Gupta, one of the founders of the Saraswati Library of Calcutta who has been removed to Noakhali from the Trichinopoly Jail, where, it is stated he had developed symptoms of tuberculosis, is suffering from grave inconveniences.

His huts have been located in a grave-yard covered with jungles. The hut in which Manoranjan lives, it is reported, leaks and Manoranjan cannot protect himself from the rain.—Free Press.

GOVT.'S PROTECTIVE PROPOSALS.

JAPANESE SPINNERS' PROTEST.

DUTY ON YARN: AGAINST JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Osaka.—The Japanese Spinners' Association has issued a statement protesting against the proposal of the Government of India to levy duty on cotton yarn. The Association expresses the opinion that the duty is substantially discriminatory against Japan.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT GUNNERY SCHOOL

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A fire has destroyed thousands of pounds worth of stores and six sheds at the Shoeburyness Gunnery School and Barracks. The "alarm" was sounded by buglers for half an hour in the early hours of the morning. Officers and men pulling on their uniforms rushed to the parade ground. Soldiers and firemen battled with the flames in face of the constant danger from exploding cartridges. The charred body of a gunner was found incinerated in the bed.—Reuter.

SHAW NOT COMING TO INDIA

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIM AND THE POET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis, General Secretary, Viswa-Bharati has authorised the Free Press of India to publish the following correspondence that passed between Rabindranath Tagore and George Bernard Shaw on the report published in the press that George Bernard Shaw had accepted an invitation from Rabindranath Tagore to visit India:—

Rabindranath Tagore wrote the following letter to George Bernard Shaw on the 1st July 1927:

RABINDRANATH'S LETTER.

"Dear Mr. George Bernard Shaw,

In consequence of an announcement appearing in all the papers in India that you are coming to us as my guest next winter, I am assailed from all sides with the question if it is true. I hope that it is not an unpardonable sin on my part if I am evasive in my answer and not so callously honest in denying the certainty of this report. In the meanwhile I am enjoying my precarious reputation as a prospective host of George Bernard Shaw incurring the risk of a rude fact shattering the expectation when it is ripe. I am sure, you can easily save me from this dubious situation and allow me proudly to declare that I have a confirmation of the rumour from a source which is reliable. I have for a long time wished to welcome you in our midst, and I shall be truely grateful to the paragraph-makers if by their suggestion they help me in the realisation of this desire of mine. Please tell Mrs. Shaw how I still remember the occasion when years ago we had our conversation at your house in London and how I shall appreciate the opportunity if it does come again to have it revived in another environment . . . cordially, yours, Rabindranath Tagore."

On the 31st July the following cable was received from Mr4 Shaw: "Also a poetic fiction invented by some one who knew our regard for you. . . . Bernard Shaw.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH GAME.

NO PLAY IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Owing to rain there was no play in any of cricket matches in county championship except at Taunton where Somerset versus Warwickshire match was commenced. When stumps were drawn Somerset had made thirtyeight for loss of three wickets. Reuter Special.

TROPICAL MEDICINE CONGRESS

PREPERATIONS IN FULL SWING

INTERESNG TIPROGRAMMES ARRANGED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Preparations for the Far Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine are progressing. The local Committee and their Secretary Lt.-Col D, A, Stewart Professor of Hygeine at the School of Tropical Medicine, have been exerting their utmost to make the Congress a grand success The executive of the Far Eastern Association met at Calcutta on the 10th instant and have, it is understood, adopted the final programme for the Congress week in December

The Congress is understood to have been divided into five main sections (1) The General of Clinical Section where discussions on various diseases will take place from the stand-point of the medical practitioner (2) The Public Health Section dealing with the preventive aspects of diseases (3) Scientific Section in which valuable papers will be read by experts on special diseases (4) Dental Section concerning the diseases of the teeth (and 5) Veterinary Section dealing with the diseases common to animals in the tropics.

The delegates coming from all parts of the world are expected to take very active part in the discussions of all these sections. A good number of Indian Medical men are also taking part in the Congress, some of the more prominent among them being Dr. Kenarnath Das, Principal Carmichael Medical College, Dr. U. N. Brahmachari of "Uresa Stibamin", Major Chopra of the Tropical School of Calcutta, Dr. R. Rao, Captain Batia and Dr. J. N. Mehta.

The Exhibition that will be held in connection with the Congress promises to be of absorbing interest. Even here there will be two section the scientific and the commercial. The Scientific Section would comprise of models and charts regarding all the principal tropical diseases and their preventive measures The Commercial Section is proposed to be restricted to the drus, apparatus and appliances connected with the medical, surgical dental and veterinary sciences. Indian exhibits will be given a prominent place here. The Botanical survey of India will show the manufacture of Quinine in India from Chincoa which grows in abundance near Darjeeling, in the Nilgiri Hills in the South and in Burma. Besides these there will be the latest improvements in microscopes, X-Ray apparatus, projection apparatus, Epidiascopes and various other apparatuses and drugs from England, the continent and America.—Free Press.

GUJARAT'S "NOAH'S ARK."

"In my opinion," said Mr. Vallabhbhai, "Gujarat was saved not by the help that was pouring in from all parts of India, not by the assurance of assistance that Government had given but by the teachings of a Little Great Man who was touring in Mysore. (Cheers). It was the spirit of self-reliance that Mahatma Gandhi had inculcated in the minds of the people of Gujarat, that had saved that province from the dire plight in which it was thrown.

YOUR TEACHINGS WILL DO.

The following is the heroic reply of Mr. Vallabhbhai to Mahatmaji's telegram: **"Your organisation and your teachings will help Gujarat in this dire distress more than your presence would.**

"PIONEER ON SHEA REPORT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

Commenting on the Government resolution on the reports of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, "The Pioneer" says that the action which the Government propose to take on the Shea Report will constitute the most important factor in the development of the second line of the army. The resourcefulness with which the Shea Committee tackled the problem of the differences existing between the auxiliary and territorial forces has been supported by the Government's acceptance of practically all their proposals.—A.P.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF HYDERABAD

TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED

HYDERABAD, Aug. 21.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has granted an extension of his term of office by two years to Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur Mirza Samiullah Beg, Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court.—A.P.

PREPARING FOR ELECTROCUTION.

WIDE-SPREAD SYMPATHY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI.

WHOLESALE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

WORKERS' TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Boston.—The only chance of postponement of Sacco Vanzetti executions now seems to be the possibility of the Federal Court approving the application to review the case. But the prison authorities are meanwhile preparing for the electrocution of Sacco Vanzetti and Maderios shortly after midnight on Tuesday morning.

Representing Governor Fuller at the annual Norfolk County Fair, Major Howard, Chairman of the State Commission of Administration appealed to all good citizens to support the Governor against those seeking to intimidate the authorities and overturn the institutions of the Commonwealth.—Reuter.

ONE HOUR GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Mexico City.—The Annual Convention of Regional Confederation of Labour the dominant Labour Organisation in Mexico has adopted a resolution ordering one hour general strike throughout Mexico, in the event of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

SUPPORT THE GOVERNOR

LONDON, Aug. 21.

New York.—The Central Trades and Labour Council has decided not to join proposed general strike on Monday, as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

LABOUR PARTY'S APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A cablegram signed by George Hicks and F. O. Roberts, Chairmen of the trade Union Congress General Council and labour party respectively sent to Governor Fuller asking for clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti says, "Their position excites compassionate feelings in millions of working people who in no way condone the murder outrage or criticise unfairly American legal methods. America's prestige will not suffer unfairly in the world's eye it mercy is shown in view of the widespread doubt with regard to the justice of their conviction. We urge you in the name of huminity to liberate both".—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

WORKERS' TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Geneva.—Threethousand persons were present at the meeting to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The meeting cabled to Governor Fuller demanding immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti and also passed a resolution in favour of the boycott of all American products including films.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO CIRCUIT COURT REFUSED

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Boston.—Arthur Hill, chief counsel of Sacco and Vanzetti, has stated that justice James Morton of Federal District Court has refused to issue writ of habeas corpus" and also refused permission to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeal.—Reuter.

SACC-VANZETTI AFFAIR.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPENDING EXECUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

New York.—The Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has telegraphed to 253 labour organisations in New York summoning their members to cease work at three on Monday afternoon as a protest against the impending execution.—Reuter.

Paris.—Excitement at the rejection of the Sacco-Vanzetti appeal is evidenced by its prominence in morning newspapers. The Left organs declare that the "crime" must not be committed and urge the workers to organise protests.—Reuter.

SOVIET FLAG HOISTED ON SHIP.

CAPTAIN WOUNDED AND TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Bukharest.—Newspapers publish reports of the mutiny of the Soviet sailors on the Egyptian steamer "Costi" which was proceeding from Sulina to Alexandria. It appears that "Costi" was originally a Russian vessel, had been retained by Wrangel and eventually sold.

On the voyage from Sulina some Russian members of the crew killed two of the ship's Officers, severely wounded the Captain and took the vessel to Odessa where the Soviet flag was hoisted on the ship.

Papers also state that it is feared that the French ship of Russian origin with partly Russian crew has disappeared.—Reuter.

"I AM FINISHED."

INQUEST ON WOODVILLE DEATH'S

LONDON, Aug. 21.

At the inquest on Caton Woovill, a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was given.

Woodville's son gave evidence that his father was in very bad health and had been very depressed since his wife died at Christmas. The coroner read a letter left by the deceased saying "I am mentally and bodily ill. I cant stick it any longer. I am finished."—Reuter Special.

ELEPHANT KILLS A CHAMAR

SURRENDERS ITSELF TO THE POLICE

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The District Magistrate, Mirzapur, telegraphs: An elephant belonging to the Zemindar of Jaunpur, which was hired to Sadhus, got out of control in village Bhanuarhi, Tahsil Chunar, probably owing to ill-treatment, on the 13th August, and killed a Chamar aged 65 on the 14th. It arrived at Shukla, near Mirzapur [illegible] on the afternoon of the 18ht, and surrendered itself and was made over to its owner. The elephant is quite young and not mad or "must".—A.P.

SHORTCOMINGS OF KHAIRPUR

SHOULD PRIVATE DEPT BE ABOLISHED

KARACH, Aug. 20.

"The Private Department of the Khairpur State must be abolished if the State is to improve" This is the opinion of the special correspondent of the "Sind Observer" who describes in detail the shortcomings of the State owing to the existence of this department.—Free Press.

On Thursday the Excise Magistrate, Lucknow, convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under the Excise Act one Ali Hussain, the accused in a cocaine smuggling case, who had been on bail. After hearing the sentence of the Court, the accused, it is said bolted away on a bicycle.—Free Press.

The Ferguson College Parliament, Poona has voted in favour of inter-communal marriages.—Free Press.

SAVIOUR OF GUJARAT

TRIBUTES TO MAHATMAJI

MEN AND REPTILES SHELTER TOGETHER

MOVING EPISODES IN FLOOD DISASTER

The spacious hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya was packed to overflowing, on Sunday evening, when Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Manilal Kothari gave a pathetic description of the stupendous calamity that has befallen Gujarat and Kathiawad owing to the devastating floods in those provinces. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Sabha and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was in the chair. The speakers of the evening were eye-witnesses to the havoc wrought by the deluge and, therefore, their appeal went straight to the hearts of the audience. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Messrs. Patel and Kothari were warmly cheered when they mounted the dais.

KING OF GUJARAT.

In a stirring Hindi speech Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a well-merited tribute to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for the sefless services he was rendering to the cuase of relief to the distressed. Mr. Patel, she said, was the unerowned king of Gujarat. He was a friend of the poor and down trodden and his life was dedicated once for all to the service of the motherland (Loud cheers).

WORKING FOR COMMON WEAL.

On rising to speak, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was given a rousing ovation. In feeling tones, he narrated some of the horrowing tales of the floods in Gujarat and Kathiawad. He had no words, he said, to describe the heart-rending plight in its exact magnitude. Proceeding, he observed that the calamity that had overtaken Gujarat was perhaps tne punishment for the sins which the people of Gujarat might have committed. He was glad that undismayed and undeterred by that overflowing calamity, the people of Gujarat were striving hard to restore their province to the pre-flood condition. The dark cloud of the woes of Gujarat, he said, had its silver lining. The people, in their plight, had broken the barriers of class, religion and natonality and were working homogeniously for the common weal. Human beings and reptiles had taken shelter together on the branches of the same trees. It was, indeed, an extremely pitiable sight.

The speaker then thanked the Government officers who had promptly rushed to the help of the flood-stricken people.

NOT A BEGGAR.

He was not there, Mr. Valabhbhai Patel went on to say, to beg for his province. He did not want Gujarat to be styled as a province of beggars. He was there to ask them only to do their duty. It was a thing to be proud of that the middle-class people in Gujara were not at all willing to accept any charity. Even agriculturists wanted help only for the time being to set their agriculture in order.

REBUILDING OF HOUSES.

It was the duty of the Government, continued the speaker, to provide necessary money out of Famine relief and Famine Insurance fund for the rebuilding of houses in the villages of Gujarat. It was not only in the interest of famine-stricken people but it was more in the interest of Government to see that the people were properly housed.

Mr. Manilal Kothari who followed was overwhelmed by irresistible emotions while describing the plight of Gujarat. The Gujarat of Mahatma Gandhi, he said, would never lose heart even in the worst calamity. He then reminded the audience of the heroic reply which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had given to Mahatma Gandhi's telegram: "Your organisation and your teachings will help Gujarat in this dire distress more than your preecence would." The reply was as heroic as it was expressive of the spirit of self-reliance. The speaker then sincerely thanked those men who had lent a helping hand to the people of Gujarat in their hour of need.

PEOPLE'S MONEY AFTER ALL.

Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Patel and Kothari, the indefatigable workers of Gujarat. The Government, he said, were bound to provide as much money as was required from the Famine Relief Fund. It was after all people's money and Government were merely the custodians of it. If the Government callously disregarded their duty, the people would be compelled to force the money out of Government treasury.

"I HAVE CROSSED SWORDS."

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel could not agree with the extreme views expressed by Mr. Desai. His ways, he said, differed from those of Mr. Desai. He would not advise violence under any circumstances. He knew the Government and on several occasions he had crossed swords with them but it was his firm conviction that so far as the relief to Gujarat was concerned he had no quarrel whatsoever with the Government.

Mrs. Naidu once more appealed to the audience to stand by the people of Gujarat in their hour of trial and thereby perform a sacred duty which they owed to their brethren and humanity. After this the meeting dispersed.

VALABBHAI AND THE LHOME MEMBER

MR. RIEU PROMISES SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION

AHMDABAD, August 21.

In the course of an interview with the Hon. Mr. Rieu Revenue member, Mr. Vallabhai Patel submitted his scheme for rebuilding of houses in portions of Gujrat affected by the floods, and urged the reduction of the rate of Tagavi and relaxation of the principle of a joint bond. He also pressed for the giving of Tagavi to tenants of landlords. Mr. Rieu promised sympathetic consideration of all questions and said that he had ordered that Tagavi might be given to tenants of landlords.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society has arrived here. He visited Dholka Taluka and interviewed the Commissioner and the Revenue Member. He is leaving to-day to visit certain parts of Kaira District.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND

HOPES TO GET FAMINE FUND FOR RELIEF.

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

A largely attended public meeting which was called at the instance of the Commissioner in Sind, to discuss the problem of relief to sufferers from the floods in the Province of Sind was held at Frere Hall last night. Mr.W.F. Hudson, Commissioner in Sind, presided, and he was supported on the platform by several prominent officials and non-officials.

In opening the meeting the President expressed sympathy with the sufferers from the Baroda and Kathiawar floods, and went on to point out that Sind had its own share of the disaster in the south-eastern corner of the province. He continued:

It is impossible even now to make an accurate estimate of the loss, but it is probably within the mark to say that 50 per cent. of the cotton crop is irretrievably ruined, and much of the remainder damaged, and that there have been heavy losses of cattle due to exposure, varying between 20 to 40 per cent. in Mirpurkhas Taluka. Apart from the damage to crops, the damage is estimated at 10 lakhs of rupees in Digri, and 4 lakhs in Samesabad.

COLLECTORS ADVISED TO GIVE RELIEF.

This is a very serious situation. The Government fully realise that special measures are required to meet such an unexpected disaster. The Collectors of Thar Parkar and Hyderabad were authorised by wire to proceed with tagavi grants to agriculturists for the restoration of lands, the purchase of seed and cattle, and the rebuilding of houses to the extent essential for the effective conduct of agricultural operations. They were also authorised to incur necessary expenditure where charitable funds were not immediately available for the relief of distress, by the supply of food and clothing and the provision of temporary shelter. The work of immediate relief was begun at once.

The Commissioner continued that he was convinced that all officers of the Government have done their best to alleviate the miseries of the sufferers.

As soon as I learnt that a relief fund was being opened in Bombay, I wired, asking that the two Sind Districts might be included in the benefits thereof, and I am glad to say that I received a telegram from Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas on the 12th, saying that the Committee of the Central Flood Relief Fund had resolved to include the affected areas in Sind in their sphere of operations. I have expressed our grateful acknowledgments to Sir Purshotamdas and his Committee, and at the same time, informed them that we shall do our best to help ourselves, and now, gentlemen, I ask you and the public of Sind to help me to implement that promise. The Government will do a great deal for us undoubtedly, and I have reason to hope that we shall get a considerable sum from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, but there will be still much that ought to be done, which the Government, or rather, the general taxpayer, cannot be fairly asked to do."

GOVERNOR'S LETTER OF SYMPATHY

The President continued:

"I am glad to be able to announce that I have already received several four figure subscriptions, and I hope for many more. His Excellency the Governor wired at once, saying that he wished to contribute to any fund that might be opened, and has since written to me in the following terms:

"I am very glad to hear that you are proposing to call together a public meeting in Karachi on August 19th, to ask for generous assistance for relief for those who have suffered in the floods in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar Districts. Personally I regret very much that it is not possible for me to be present, but as I have already informed you as well as the Chairman of the Relief Fund Committee in Hyderabad, I am deeply grieved to hear of the distress caused by the unprecedented rains in the Districts concerned. Government will do everything in its power to render assistance, but the help of the public is urgently required and though the times are not so prosperous as one would wish in the great City of Karachi, I have little doubt that the response to your appeal will be as generous on this occasion as it has been on others when the citizens have been called upon to come to the help of those sufferings through no fault of their own. I wish your meeting every possible success, and I am sending you a cheque for Rs. 1,000 from Lady Wilson and myself."

I have also received the following entirely unsolicited donations which give us a good start: Khan Bahadur Mohamed Parial Kaloro of Balishah Rs. 1,000; firm of Messrs. Edulji Dinshaw, 1001; Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon M.L.A., Rs. 1,000; Jam Mohamed Junjo of Sinjohoro Taluka Rs. 1,500; Mr. Jehangir F. Puntrakuirs Rs. 56; Mr. Mohamed Ayub Khunro M.L.C., Rs. 1,000; Seth Rewamal Ihagarmal of Jati Rs. 500; Rais Abdulla Khan Chuta Khan Malkani Rs. 500; Mr. Chandumal Gopaldas Rs. 100; Sir Jehangir Kothari Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Ramgopal and Shivratan Mohatta Rs. 500; Mr. Kishenchand Wadhumal Rs. 50; Mr. Wadero Nur Mahomed Pahlejo Rs. 1,000; Rao Saheb Metharam and Mr. Bulchand Bhopatrai Rs. 100; Khan Sahib Khair Baksh Chandio Rs. 500 and Mr. K. B. Pestonji Dinshaw Dastur Rs. 25. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Parial Kalhoro is also sending 50 maunds of wheat and clothing."

Mr. L. A. Advani of the Associated Press at Hyderabad then gave his experiences of the havoc wrought by the floods in Lower Sind.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, seconded by Rao Sahib Shewaram Dewanmal, President of the Karachi District Local Board, and passed unanimously:

"That this representative meeting of the citizens of Karachi hereby records its deep sympathy with all sufferers from the recent floods in Thar Parkar and Hyderabad Districts, and its anxiety to assist in affording relief to their distress. For this purpose, it resolves that a Sind Flood Relief Fund shall be forthwith instituted, and that subscriptions to such Fund shall be invited from all parts of the Province. The Fund so formed shall be used primarily for the grant of relief, so far as may be necessary, to sufferers in the recent floods. Any surplus that may remain may be appropriated for the relief of distress arising in future, not only from floods but from any other serious calamity."

The second resolution was moved by Mir Ayub Khan, Bar-at-Law, seconded by Mr. W. W. Smart, Collector of Karachi, and passed unanimously. It ran as follows:

"That the following gentlemen be appointed an Executive Committee to administer the Fund, with the Commissioner in Sind as Chairman, Sir Jehangir Kothari, Messrs. W. W. Shart, W. N. Richardson. F. Clayton, C. I. E., Jamshed N. R. Mehta, P. B. Shewaram Dewanmal, Rupchand Bilaram, Mir Aynb Khan, C.F. Dabrao Ghulamali, C. Chagla, Haji Abdulla Haroon and Principal S. C. Shahani, with power to add to their number. That Khan Sahib Nur Nabi be appointed Secretary, and Mr. A. H. Mama, Honorary Treasurer.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY'S SYMPATHY

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE

BOMBAY, August 21.

The following correspondence passed between the Secretay, Legislative Assembly, Simla nad the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—Telegram from tween the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, "The following motion was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on 18th August: This Assembly resolves to place on record its deep sympathy with the people of the whole of the province of Gujerat, and parts of Orissa and Sind in their distress in consequence of the unprecendented floods that have caused widespread famine in the area affected and requests the Presidents to convey the sympathy of this house to the sufferers; this Assembly trusts that the Government as well as the Princes and the people of India will do all that lies in their power to help in alleviating the distress of the sufferers."

Telegram from the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay to the Secretary Legislative Assembly Simia:—"The Governor in Council is deeply sensible of the sympathy of the Legislative Assembly for the distress caused by the floods in Gujerat and Sind and desires to express his sincere thanks to the Assembly for the motion unanimously passed on the 18th August. The sympathy of the Assembly will be conveyed to the sufferers and the Assembly may rest assured that the Government of Bombay has done and is doing all within its power to alleviate distress."—A. P.

MINISTERS BREAK THEIR TOURS.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO CROPS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai Education Minister has returned to Bombay having cut short what was intended to be an extensive tour of Gujarat. In response to a request by a representative of the Associated Press, the Hon. Minister reviewed the situation in the areas which along with the Hon. Mr. Pradhan and Hon. Mr. Rieu, he had visited in the course of four or five brief days. Asked why the tour which was originally proposed to cover the whole of Gujerat was cut short at such an early stage, the Hon. Minister explained that as Government intended to come to an early decision on the question of relief measures, an extended tour had not been possible.

Giving an account of his visit the Hon. Minister said that after the conference at Nadiad under the presidency of the Hon. The Finance member, Sir Chunilal the Hon. Mr. Pradhan and himself decided to start early for Gujerat, so as to return to Poona on the morning of the 22nd instant.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S NARRATION.

"I started on the 16th by the Kathiawar mail and went straight to Ahmedabad via Nadiad and Mehmedabad. I visited a number of villages round about Ahmedabad because the damage to houses reported there was typical of the general damage in these areas. At all these places the houses of agriculturists and other classes of the population had suffered terribly. On the 19th I visited some villages of the Nadiad and Anand Talukas. There also the Hon. Mr. Pradhan and I found that the damage to houses was very great. On the 20th we visited Amod and Jambusar Talukas in Broach District. We also had conversations with principal workers at each of these centres.

"I may say generally that the damage in the Khaira District has been the greatest. In the Ahmedabad District north and south Daskuroi Talukas as well as Dholka Taluka have suffered most. Viramgam Taluka is reported to have suffered but comparatively less than the other two Talukas, while certain facts in Dhanduka Taluka are also said to have suffered under the abnormal conditions. In Broach about 11 to 12 villages have been hit hard."

OFFICIAL AND NON OFFICIALS WORK TOGETHER.

As to the morale of the people and the workers in the areas affected the Hon. Minister declared "At all these places the tenantry and other classes have shown great courage, patience and resourcefulness. It is a matter of great satisfaction that official and non-official agencies have worked very harmoniously in distributing relief and all castes and creeds throughout the affected areas have helped each other without allowing any social, religious or political differences to come in the way of fighting against the common danger."

Regarding damage to crops the Dewan Bahadur said it was greatest north of the Mahi. The Vatrak and the Shadi and other small rivulets had occasioned the greatest devastation in tracts lying about their catchment area. The greatest loss of life must have been round about Baroda.

POSSIBLE OUTBREAK OF FEVERS.

Turning to public health conditions in the parts visited by him the Minister did not think there was room for apprehensions of any empdemic following in the wake of the floods. But the melical and public health departments had been doing their best to restore normal conditions of sanitation, and to take the necessary precautions against any possible outbreak of fevers or other forms of danger to public health.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rien Revenue Member, also toured through the affected areas personally and saw the actual conditions.—A.P.

SUPPLY OF CATTLE TO CULTIVATORS.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUES OFFER.

The Bombay Humanitarian League has written the following letter to Relief workers to the flood-stricken areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar:—

The Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali and Mhasa Gojivandan Department think of supplying cattle free, at half price or cost price to the cultivators and others in flood stricken areas who may be in extreme need for the same to resume work in agriculture, by procuring such useful animals from Pinjarapoles, Goshalas and other cattle markets. In order to have an idea of the need of various districts we are directed to gather the following information from you:—

1. The approximate loss of milch and agricultural animals in different villages of your districts. Please specify the various kinds of animals such as cows, bullocks, buffaloes—male and female; (2) Immediate need of bulls and he-buffaloes for agriculture, (3) Need of milch animals; (4) Fodder condifions in the affected area in general; (5) Conditions of existing animals (6) Help obtained so far for preserving the existing animals and new animals for agriculture and supply of milk from Government of public funds. If so, to what extent? (7) Prospects and promises of such help if any; (8) Need of animals of each kind, fodder etc. Please treat this as urgent and send as much information as you can on the above points immediately and oblige.

IN AID OF GUJARAT

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GUJARAT MANDAL'S CONCERT

The past and Present Elphinstonians in particular and the public in general are earnestly requested to patronise the public variety Entertainment Show organised by the Elphinstone College Gujarati Mandal, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. at 5.45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund.

The programme consists of Garbas, Dramatic pieces, Orchestra and items of interesting vocal and instrumental music.

The rates of the tickets are Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, and Re. 1. The tickets can be had at the following places.

(1) Popular Pharmacy Sandhurst Road,
(2) Ma. D. P. Barfwala's Shop 80-90, Bhuleshwar.
(3) The Elphinstone College Hall. From 12-45 to 1.30 p.m.
(4) The C. J. Pubic Hall on Wednesday. From 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MONEY FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

(From the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund.)

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been voted for the purchase of building materials etc., but not for corn or clothing for the Mahikantha political Agency. This amount will be handed to Messrs. Nagindas and Manekla for proper distribution in collaboration with Major Meek Political Agent there.

Two bales of new clothes, four bags of wheat, one bag of Jowari two bags of rice, two bags of bajri and some bundles of old clothes have been sent to Borsad, five bales of old clothes containing about five thousand pieces and three bundles of Sholapur Mill sarees have been sent to Baroda, five bales of old clothing and seven bags of rice to Petland, seven bags of rice to Nadiad and ten bags of rice to Palej.

The following contributions in kind have been received:—

Swadeshi Mills Company. Two bales of new clothes.

Mr. E. P. Pestonji. 24 pieces of new clothes.

Sowrashtra Seva Samiti. Four bundles of old clothes.—A. P.

COLOMBO GUJARATIS COLLECTING FUNDS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 21.

Gujerati residents in Colombo have commenced collecting funds for the Gujerat flood relief. Nearly Rs. 5,000 have been collected so far from visits to shops.—Free Press.

COTTON MERCHANTS AWAKE

RS. 22000 PROMISED

The cotton merchants of Bombay have formed an influential committee with Sir P. Thakordas as chairman to collect funds from all connected with the cotton trade in aid of Gujarat relief. Promises of nearly Rs. 22,000 have been already received. The committee invite contributions to the Indian Cotton Co. Ltd., or Messrs. L. K. Vasanjee and Co. Hornby Road. A general meeting of the members of the cotton trade, sometime next week, after Sir P. Thakordas's arrival from Simla. The committee have pointed receipt books for small collections. Secretaries of the committee are Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Kanjee Gordhandas Buldhadeo.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE IN MADRAS.

TAKES UNION PRESIDENT UNAWARES

COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWS MEN

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

A lightning strike of all the seavengers belonging to the Madras Corporation broke out this morning. Neither the President of the Seavengers' Union, nor the Corporation officials were aware of the imminence of this step. Dewan Bahadur J. Venkat Narayana, Commissioner of the Corporation, interviewed the men at Napier Park this morning, and indueed them to return to work, promising to look into their grievances.—A.P.

WHY COMMISSION IS DELAYED

WAR OFFICE-THE STUMBLING BLOCK

ALL OVER REORGANISATION OF ARMY

LONDON, July 30, (By Mail).

An Indian Publicist writes:—

I understand reliably that the Cabinet and the Government of India have not been able to reach any understanding in regard to an early appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms. The deadlock is not so much over the personnel as over a scheme of reorganisation of the Army over which the War Office and the Indian Government are at total variance. The visit of the War Secretary to India in the cold weather is reported to be in connection with this outstanding difference.

WAR OFFICE SCHEME.

The scheme of the War Office is not a new one. It was put forward before the Government of India during Lord Chelmsford's regime and was turned down. Conversations were renewed during Lord Reading's reign but without any better results. Now, an attempt is made to make the scheme a part of the constitutional changes. The proposal, it is said, is to organise a permanent force available for use at any time in any part of the Far East or India, and which would augment the Singapore Naval Base and form a corresponding military base. India is to be the seat of this contemplated force, but the control would vest in the War Office and not in the Government of India. The Far Eastern Force as this will be called is to comprise of 120,000 British troops and 75,000 Indian troops. The cost will be borne by contributions from the Dominions, the Indian Government and Indian Princes. The Indian Army proper will be reduced in size and maintained as a territorial force of 70,000 troops for purposes of internal security only. This would reduce the Indian army estimates. It would also help the British forces in Egypt to be reduced. The Government of India, it is understood, are opposed to the reduction of the Indian Army proper and the maintenance in India of a force which will not be subject to their control. If the War Secretary's visit to India proves fruitful the appointment of the Royal Commission may be expected to be announced soon after. But, if the deadlock should continue between the War Office and the Indian Government, the appointment of the Royal Commission may be further postponed.

I also understand that if the scheme of Indian assessors had found favour in Indian political circles, they may have been appointed immediately, as the assessors will have to collect the materials for the Royal Commission and their appointment was independent of the announcement of the personnel of the Royal Commission.—Free Press.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF ACTIVITIES.

REPORTS FROM SWAMI SAMBUDDHANANDA.

KHAR, August 19.

I write this note from the second centre opened with 15 villages surrounding. The first distribution of both the centres was over yesterday. After opening the centre at Tarapur I came here at once. This is just 8 miles from Tarapur. The Railway line between Tarapur and Syama has been greatly damaged having scores of heavy breaches, in places washing away the lines where the water stands still 12 ft. The Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. who is now here on reconstruction work, told me that the line cannot be repaired for a month. This is no doubt one of the most seriously affected parts. This village is saved from being washed away like some others due to the Assistant Administrator of Cambay State who on receipt of a telegram from the villagers about the imminent danger, came with the State Engineer and made some breaches for the passage of water. The lower part of the village is still under 1 1|2 to 2 ft. of water. Syama centre is with Jaunch, Piploi, Bharipur, Bhuval, Idadola, Kalitadri, Timba, Kantsa, Malu, Jalsan, Kanajat Koria, Harien and Finav. In these villages altogether 711 men of 189 distressed families, have been helped with a week's provision and clothing. The second weekly distribution comes off on Friday next. As regards Tarapur centre, my workers had to pass through miles of way still under water, in places waist-deep and breast height. Tarapur centre is with 20 villages, Palol, Gara, Ranuirdi, Jala, Sased, Moba, Bandraj, Moraj, Chhikalia, Iswarwara, Kasbara and Golana. In these villages altogether 739 of 189 families have been helped with a week's provision and clothing. The second weekly distribution comes off on Wednesday next.

A AND T FORCES COMMITTEE

SANCTION OF GOVTS PROPOSALS BY S. OF S.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS

The following is the concluding portion of the announcement of the proposals of the Government of India on the reports of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee which are accepted by the Secretary of State for India:—

The Governmnet of India have further submitted for the Secretary of State's approval a proposal for the expenditure of rupees ten akhs on giving effect, in the first year, to an instalment of the recommendations of the Committee. Details of his scheme are set forth in an annexure to the resolution. The four units selected for increased training for three months in the first year, and two months in each subsequent year, are 11|1st Punjab Regiment, 14|3rd Madras Regiment, 11|14th Pubjab Regiment, and 11|19th Hyderabad Regiment. It will be seen that the existing 11|2nd Bombay Pioneers will be converted into an urban unit, while the 12|2nd Bombay Pioneers, a unit which is declared to have proved a failure, will be disbanded. As the present financial year is now well advanced, it will not be possible to introduce this scheme as a whole before the 1st April 1928, but the Government of India will endeavour to introduce portions of the scheme during the current year, if funds can be reappropriated. For the purpose,, amendments to the Auxiliary Force Act and the Indian Territorial Force Act, and the rules under these Acts will be necessary. Amendments to the Acts will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the winter of 1927-28. The sanction of H. M. the King Emperor will be required before changes in the forms of Commission recommended in the report are made. Steps are being taken to obtain this sanction.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

An annexture to the resolution shows that it is proposed "inter alia", to raise for the University Training Corps one unit (2 companies) at Nagpur, 1 unit (1 company) at Karachi, 1 unit (2 platoons) at Dacca, expand No. 9 (Delhi) company into battallion of (2) companies, from one section of Sappers and Miners in No. 6 (Burma) battalion, convert the 11|2nd Bombay Pioneers into an urban unit, and raise the following urban units of 2 ecompanies: Bombay 1 unit (2 companies), Madras 1 unit (2 companies) and United Provinces 1 unit (2 companies).

The main recommendations of the Committee may be briefly recalled here. The Committee, while laying emphasis on the need for the development of University Training Corps and the Territorial Force, was against the application of any measure of compulsion. It recommended that the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces should follow the lines of organisation of the regular British and Indian troops respectively, and wanted both to be liable for general military service and to aid the civil power, liability for service beyond India's borders in the case of both forces being enforceable under special orders of the Governor-General-in-Council.

URBAN UNITS.

The Committee further recommended the constitution of urban units of the Territorial Force on the lines of the Auxiliary Force, and the extension of the period of training of the provincial units of the Territorial Force, drawn mainly from agricultural classes. The Committee urged the improvement of the conditions of service in the University Training Corps and the Territorial Force, and the exercise of the greatest care in the selection of officers of the Territorial Force. Platoon Commanders of the Territorial Force should receive Viceroy's commissions and not honorary King's Commissions. Officers of higher grades in the Territorial Force should receive King's Commissions, granted by the Viceroy in the name of the King, and the same procedure should apply to the Auxiliary Force. The University Training Corps should expand to their natural limits. No general expansion of the Territorial Force was to be undertaken until the existing units became efficient. This Force should, at no time, be allowed to expand beyond the limits of a second line force of the strength required on military grounds, and there should be no extension of the Auxiliary Force at present. The Territorial Force Advisory Committee should be expanded and given wide responsibility for recruiting for the Force and before raising any unit, the concurrence of the local committee should be invariably obtained. The University Corps should be open to all British subjects without distinction. The Committee held that under their proposals, no distinction between the two forces, based solely on race, would remain, to which reasonable exception could be taken. These and other subsidiary proposals of the Committee have been accepted by the Government of India, with the exceptions mentioned in the Government resolution.—A. P.

You Insure Your Properties
BUT
ARE YOU DOING IT WITH
ndian Insurance Companies?

ANGLO-INDIANS AWAKE

MR ATKINSON'S CALL FOR UNITY

HYDERABAD. (Deccan). 20.

A largely attended meeting of the local Anglo-Indian community was held last evening to meet Mr. Atkinson, travelling Secretary of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Association of India who arrived here on Thursday to revive the Hyderabad branch of the Association. Mr. Atkinson said the services were now open to competition and that Indianisation, had opened a new avenue and they must strive hard to prove their worth. Concluding, he urged the audience to offer a united front before the Statutory Commission.

Fifty new members were enrolled and the following were appointed office bearers:—

Treasurer Mrs. Oates.
Secretary: Dr. Gay.—A. P.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN C P

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20.

The U. P. Government has provided Rs. 3 lakhs in the current year's budget for expansion of the vernacular education and proposes, to distributed this to the district boards to assist them to give effect to the scheme of compulsory primary education in the Province.

In the case of these District Boards which are at present receiving grants of less than two-thirds of the prescribed minimum expenditure, the Government will pay the whole of the extra recurring cost of compulsory scheme until the total contribution reaches two-thirds. In the case of those District Boards which are receiving more than two-thirds a grant Government will pay two-thirds of the extra recurring cost.—Free Press.

"MADRAS MAIL" WELCOMES DR. ANSARI'S STATEMENT.

Commenting on Dr. Ansari's statement, the "Daily Express" declares that Dr. Ansari's call for a decisive step to be taken one way or the other in the light of realities, should not fail to have a wide response. The paper adds that Dr. Ansari's reference to the virus of communalism, which has eaten into the vitals of national strength and solidarity, is praiseworthy.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTION

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

The Collector of Ahmedabad has fixed 30th September for general elections to the Ahmedabad Municipality. Nomination papers will be accepted up to 14th September.—Free Press.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY'S CHARITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, mostly students, recently organised the Genial Muslim Club with a view to help our fellow-brethren morally, economically, and materially. With the aim of encouraging and creating a liking for games among the students, we awarded silver badges to the Rising Star Volley Ball Team who won the Volley Ball Tournament, held in Ahmednagar in 1926.

On hearing the heart-rendering news of the Gujarat floods, our Managing Committee unanimously sanctioned from our trifling Fund, a scanty donation of Rs. 5. Notwithstanding the fact that by donating Rs. 5 to the G. F. R. Fund we are as if carrying a drop of water to the ocean, we fully hope, however, that the public will appreciate our sincere efforts and give us their kind aid and encouragement for the future development of our Club. We have set many high aims before us which we cannot translate into action without financial support.

We request the Bombay philanthropists and benevolently disposed public to contlibute something to our Fund. Contributions may kindly be sent to the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

SHAIKH AZIMUDDIN,
President,
The Genial Muslim Club,
King's Gate Road,
Ahmednagar,
Deccan.
Ahmednagar, Aug. 13.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

MAHOMMED ALI SUGGESTS AMENDMENT OF SECTION 153 A.

"Very distressing reports are being received from Gujarat and Kathiawar. The havoc wrought by the floods is so great that it is impossible to gauge its full significance. Most of the villages have been washed away. The total loss is estimated at crores of rupees. Thousands of people are homeless and their plight is so bad that they have nothing to eat nor have they anything to cover their bodies with. The situation demands that the whole country should devote its attention to it. Relief Committees have commenced the relief work; but they will not be able to achieve much unless every patriot helps in the matter as best as he can. Humanity demands that all should extend their helping hand to our suffering brethren." ("Tej").

Commenting on the "Rangila Rasul" case, Bhai Parmanandji observes:—"The Hindu community consists of 22 crores of persons. If one individual of this vast community adversely criticises the character of the teachings of the Prophet of Islam, then surely the whole community should not be held responsible for the action of one individual. The incident of Swami Shraddhanand's murder is before our eyes. A Mussalman, Abdur Rashid by name, is the author of this action. But no wise Hindu will ever hold the entire Muslim community for the sin of one man. It is therefore necessary that the Mussalmans should before they throw the responsibility for the book. "Rangila Rasul", on the Arya Samajists or the entire Hindu community, consider their own position in regard to Swami Sharaddhanand's murder." ("Tej").

Pandit Indar Vidya and Swami Ramanand, Secretaries, All-India Aryan League, have submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting him to cause a thorough inquiry to be made into the murders of Swami Shraddhanand, Bhairon Singh and Badri Prasad. The Secretaries believe that there is a deep-laid conspiracy behind these murders ("Bande Mataram").

The editor, publisher and printer of "Risala Vartaman" have appealed in the Punjab High Court against the order of Government confiscating the May issue of the magazine. ("Bande Mataram").

The Egyptian paper, "As-Siyasat", reports that Sultan Ibn Saud has opened a new Majlis which is entrusted with the work of carrying out reforms connected with the Haj. ("Hamdard").

Sardar Diwan Singh, editor, "Riyasat" (Delhi) has addressed a petition to Viceroy requesting him not to send him to Patiala for being tried. ("Tej").

Amir Abdulla has donated 100 guineas for giving relief to the sufferers of the earthquake. The Italian hospitals situated in the affected areas are also rendering every possible help. ("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

Commenting on the expulsion of the Hindus from the N. W. Frontier Province, the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" remarks:—"If there is anything wrong with the Frontier Province, then the best remedy for it is the introduction of Reforms there like the other provinces of India and the free access of the people of other provinces to it, so that national parties may be formed there and the condition of the Province may be made better. So long as this thing is not done, Government and such Indians as are devoid of common-sense, and want to deprive the Frontier Province of the blessings of the Reforms, will be held responsible for all the evils that crop up on the Frontier."

The Hindus of Delhi have so far subscribed Rs. 4,000 for the relief of those Hindus who have been expelled from the Frontier Province. ("Bande Mataram").

Pundit Kali Charan, author of "Vichitra Jiwan" has decided to appeal to the Privy Council against his conviction. He has appealed to the Arya Samajists to collect Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. ("Tej").

Draft of Section 297-A of the Indian Penal Code which in the opinion of Maulana Muhammad Ali should forthwith be enacted runs as follows:—"Whoever with the intention of wounding the feelings of any persons, or of insulting the religion of any person, or with the knowledge that the feelings of any persons are likely to be wounded that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted thereby, by words, either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, insults any prophet or saint or other person regarded by any class of persons with similar sanctity, or makes or publishes any imputation concerning such a person which directly or indirectly lowers his character in the estimation of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. 'Explanation'. Serious criticism of the life and character of such a person and comments expressing disapprobation of his views or actions, if the person making or publishing them proves that he acted without the intention or knowledge described in this Section, but in good faith and with an honest view to ascertain historical or religious truth, do not constitute an offence under this Section." ("Hamdard").

"The well-known Turkish Doctor, Hasan Rishad Bey, has invented a very effective remedy for syphilis. He claims that only one injection will eradicate the disease totally. The Turkish Government is sending the Doctor to Europe so that he may demonstrate the results of his invention before the experts of Europe." (Al-Hilal").

REALITIES OF RELIEF WORK.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,— The people outside Gujarat have a sort of vague idea of the distress that has recently been caused by floods and heavy rain, but it is only those who are actually working in connection with relief work and who have a first hand knowledge of the situation in Gujarat can realise how appalling and widespread is the distress. The village of Rakhial near Ahmedabad where I have been working on behalf of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj for the last week, has about 80 badly damaged houses that would need repairs costing about 6,000 to 7,000. We have just finished with the primary business of providing the villagers with seeds and whether we are going to undertake the equally important work of reconstruction will depend upon the money we collect in Bombay where it has become exceedingly difficult to get contributions to our funds owing to the monopolising of the Central Committee. I do not know why the Central Commtitee thought it necessary to stop private agencies from working on their own in connection with the distress. I personally feel that larger the number of such independent agencies the better it would for the people to receive prompt help. I have found on visiting Rakhial and other neighbouring villages that some of them have received some sort of help from the Government and clothes and similar other help from the Ahmedabad Samiti and other committees, but from the report that I have just received from one of our volunteers it appears that in one or two villages there are cases of utter destitution and they have not received help from any body. Now the limited funds that I have at my disposal do not permit me to go outside the village of Rakhial in which there are about 20 houses of the Bhangis requiring immediate attention. The reconstruction of these houses alone would cost us something like 2,000. But in my opinion these people have to be attended to first as there is a dislike even among the relief workers to go outside the prescribed limit. If we get response from the public for our appeal for funds, we might be able to do a lot in these villages. I am willing to work in co-operation with any body who is willing to interest himself in this work and I shall be glad if the Central Committee would help us with money. The question of clothes is not so very serious as it looks from a distance. In the village of Rakhial I found there only 20 out of 2,000 who were willing to receive food and clothing. Their more immediate need is seed which must be supplied within this week and house reconstruction. And all the agencies that are working and are going to work should look to these two hings. Fear has been expressed in certain quarters that if there are many agencies working on relief independently of one another, there might be overlapping of work and in order to avoid overlapping all the efforts must be co-ordinated. I agree to the need of co-ordination, but if the fear implies that there will be left a good deal of room for dishonesty, I must say that so far as my own experience goes the fear is absolutely groundless. Those who have come in personal contact with the village life will know that with very few exceptions the villagers have got enough self-respect to refuse charity when they do not need it. That is why we find actually very few people who are willing to receive help for food and clothing.

Those who would like to get further information on our work here should please communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Prarthana Samaj Bombay.—Yours etc.,

G. Y. CHITNIS.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

well. Whereas sufficient depth of water and adequate shelter for shipping, would by themselves, constitute a harbour, the additional provision of facilities for the loading and landing of goods is an essential condition for a port. The American view goes a step further and includes within the functions of a port, the provision of facilities for bringing the goods for shipment to the port from the interior and for the transmission to the interior of the goods landed at the port.

This, however, is the advanced view but the fundamental meaning of the word "port" to imply protection to shipping together with loading and unloading facilities is generally accepted. Now let us apply this test to the conditions obtaining on the Indian coast first with regard to protection or shelter to shipping and secondly with regard to the terminal facilities.

ONLY OPEN ROADSTEADS.

On the Indian coast under the Indian Ports Act of 1908, there are 175 notified ports on the coast of India and Burma to which the provisions of that Act apply. By Government of India Notification No. 1169 dated the 19th February 1921, the Ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and Madras (besides Aden) were declared to be major ports. This left the number of the Minor Ports at 170.

All such minor ports notified under the Ports Act excluding Chittagong which aspires shortly to be included among the major ports of India, are open Roadsteads where steamers have to anchor some miles out at sea, the only communication between the vessel and the shore being by means of old dilapidated wooden lighters. This absence of facilities for the accommodation of vessels has been sought to be explained on the ground of the physical condition of the Indian coast line. The Imperial Gazetteer suggests this difficulty in explaining the paucity of harbours. It is stated at page 271: "But, vast as is the littoral of the Indian Peninsula, it is singularly lacking in harbours offering accommodation for the large vessels now employed in the International carrying trade. On the West coast, from Baluchistan to Cape Comorin, navigation practically ceases during the monsoon months when the rocky shores are furiously beaten by wind and waves. At only a few ports on that coast is an intermittent foreign trade carried on mainly with Ceylon and the great bulk of the foreign trade is concentrated at Bombay and Karachi, these being the principal channels for the trade of North-Western and Western India. On the East coast of India, the absence of harbour is even more striking for south of the Gangetic delta, there is nothing better than an open Roadstead unapproachable within miles by any steamer drawing more than 15 to 20 feet."

Again Sir George Buchan writing in the July 1923 number of the "Asiatic Review" on the question of Indian ports, stated: "India has a coast line of over 4,500 miles, an area of over 8,00,000 square miles and a population of 350,000,000 but chiefly due to physical conditions, she has only five ports of any magnitude, Karachi and Bombay on the west coast, Madras and Calcutta on the east coast and Rangoon for the province of Burma." These statements refer to the adaptability of the conditions at such ports to Ocean going vessels and although as such even assuming that the argument urged there might hold good in respect of a majority of the minor ports, it may be pointed out that it is not true in respect of all such ports, for under more sympathetic control, free from the trammels of interport and railway jealousies due to apprehended rivalry and consequent fears of the loss of trade, India should have had much before now at least three more ports which offered conditions suitable for development with a view to accommodate ocean going vessels. I refer to Vizagapatam, Cochin and Chittagong.

(To Be Continued).

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN ALIBAG

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—In order to prove how the area of the best land in the Alibag Taluka is very small I have collected approximate statistics for the typical village of Avas in the Taluka. The total area of land under rice cultivation in this village is about 677 acres according to the recent rerevision-settlement. Out of this area not even a hundred acres are of the best quality yielding about Rs. 60 as annual net profit per acre, including the interest on the initial capital spent and the expenses of annual or biennial repairs, in a good normal year and when paddy fetches a high price. Such good years again are few and far between. In two of my letters published in "The Bombay Chronicle" in May 1925 I have quoted several extracts from my former letters in "The Times of India" to show how during the 30 years of the last settlement the majority of years was of bad harvests, and there were also two great famines. In a despatch from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 2151, dated the 30th March 1901, the following significant remark occurs: "As a matter of fact the present cycle of bad seasons is without precedent. One bad year in three is the accepted standard of vicissitude in the Deccan." I may add that this state of things continues to the present day. In my letters on "Konkan Agriculture" which appeared in "The Times of India" from time to time between 1905 and 1920, I have clearly shown how the condition of agriculture in the Konkan was not far different from that described in the remark quoted above. The result of such frequent bad years has been that the poorer and middle-class landholders have had to incur debt to pay the land tax. It may be mentioned that in most of the bad years the profits of agriculture are mostly 'nil' in the case of superior as well as inferior lands. The average annual profit from the good lands cannot, therefore, exceed Rs. 35 an acre, and the old assessment of Rs. 8 and annas 8 per acre thereon is already too high and cannot justly bear any increase.

Of the remaining nearly six hundred acres of inferior rice land in the village it may be said that the cost of cultivation being the same as in the case of good lands, the profit of agriculture in bad years is invariably 'nil'. In my two articles on the "Basis of Assessment" published in "The Bombay Chronicle" of 5th August and 11th September 1925 I have proved by giving actual instances how the proportion of profits is almost 'nil.' But taking the average of annual profit to be about Rs. 15 per acre the assessment on such lands, which has been Rs. 7, 6, or 5 per acre according to quality of soil, does not deserve to be further enhanced.

The chief grievances, however, of the Avas landholders of Alibag Taluka are that 'Varkas' (grass), 'rabi' (winter crop) and 'bagayat' (garden) lands being abnormally (some times even 1,000 or more per cent) assessed in first revision more than 30 years ago, should not have been subjected to any increase at all in the present second revision, but the increase has been 37 and 66 per cent. in several villages. The village of Avas has about 1655 acres of cultivable land assessed in the rerevision at nearly Rs. 8792. The former land assessment of the village amounted to about Rs. 6775.—Yours etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY & BREACH OF TRUST

CHARGES ON EX-DIRECTORS, OF LUXMI MILLS.

MR. B. K. LAHIRI'S HOUSE SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The "Statesman" understands that Mr. B. K. Lahiri's house was searched by the police yesterday in consequence of an application made before Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate in his chamber by Mr. J. C. Bannerjee and two other directors of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mill Limited charging Mr. Lahiri and Mr. B. N. Bannerjee, an ex-director of the mill with conspiracy and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,65,000.

The application alleged that in September last Mr. Lahiri passed two vouchers in his capacity as director on acount of advances to Mulji Jetha and Company of Bombay for the purchase of cotton and issued two cheques for Rs. 2,55,000 and another for Rs. 2,00,000 on the Benyal National Bank in favour of Jetha and Company. The cheques were shown as having been paid to the Company. Recently seeing some communication in the press the Company denied the receipt of the cheques and it is alleged they found the way into the account of Mr. B. N. Bannerjee ex-director of mill and Managing Director of the Bengal National Bank.

Mr. Roxburgh sent the application to the Assistant Commissioner of Police for enquiry and issued a search warrant for the seizure of documents. In the execution of the warrant Mr. B. K. Lahiri's house was searched.

The police next visited the local branch of Jetha and Company and took possession of some books and documents. Further important developments are expected in the near future.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA ARYAN LEAGUE.

ANNIHILATION OF COMMUNAL FIRE-ITS AIM.

DELHI, Aug. 17 (By Mail).

In a statement regarding an Aryan Publicity Bureau, Pb. India, Secretary All-India Aryan League says as regards its aims:—

The Publicity Bureau will do its best to extinguish the communal fire that is raging to annihilate our national development. The League disapproves of all literature which is published with the intention of vilifying religious prophets and saints, whether of Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs or Christians. The League is of opinion that such publications will serve no good purpose to any society. The league will endeavour to put an end to all such scurrilous and malicious books, pamphlets and writings.

The main function of the Bureau will be to counteract mischievous propaganda carried on by the opponents of Arya Samaj and progressively to improve the tone of the Hindu press in regard to criticism on communal matters.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST UNSIGNED HANDBILLS

ANJAR, August 19.

An open air meeting was held to protest against some anonymous hand-bills published here, directing personal attacks on Mr. Kantiprasad Antani and Mr. Hemchandbhai Mehta, Manager of the Cutch State Railway. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Sakarchand Panachand, Lord Mayor of Cutch. A resolution was also passed appreciating the timely help rendered by the Saurashtra Seva Samiti and other bodies to the afflicted people in Vagad district, rendered homeless by the recent heavy rains.—Free Press.

HOUSE WIFE SUSTAINS FATAL BURNS

Accidental death was the verdict recorded by the City Coroner's Jury at an inquest touching the death of Rukhmanibai (17) who had sustained severe burns on account of her saree catching fire while she was cooking on a chetha. The accident occurred on the 6th inst but the deceased was treated privately for some time. Later she was removed to a hospital where she died of her injuries.

ITALY'S DESIGNS UPSET!

BRITAIN SPRINGS A SURPRISE

NEW ORIENTATION OF EASTERN POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 4. (By Mail.)

A political correspondent writes:—

There is a new orientation of policy in the Near East. Turkey is being helped at the present time to yield up her Anatolian communications. British experts are helping Turkey to put in new railway lines and rebuild the port of Adalia and other trading centres so that their defence would be facilitated. Turkey, on the other hand, it is said, has made an agreement with the oil interests in Iraq on a subsidy stated to be about a quarter million pounds sterling a year and the co-operation of Turkey in setting things in Palestine and Mosul.

This is reported to have upset Italy as this will mean that she will not be able to land in Adalia as she has been planing to lo for so long. Italy has, it is believed, sent a protest note to Britain against the latter's help to Turkey on the ground that it goes counter to the arrangements made at the time of the Mosul troubles when the help of Greece and Italy was needed by British in order to induce Turkey to yield.

This is regarded an indication of the new policy of Britain in the Near East in order to counter Bolshevik menace to her Asiatic possessions. The help of Turkey is essential in all attempts to settle Indian and Eastern problems as it affects all the Muslim populations under Britain. The next war zone in the east, perhaps is Asia. There the influence of Turkey is pre-eminent. Britain wants that help and is prepared to stand security to Turkey regarding her frontiers if the latter is prepared to help Britain. Italy's help at the present time, is not essential outside Europe. It can be safely set aside in order to get the much greater advantages to be gained in the East.

Coming soon after the arrangements made in India, this is an important move on the part of Britain.—Free Press.

COMRADES ALL

RAILWAY UNION'S HELP TO COIMBATORE STRIKERS.

COIMBATORE, Aug. 20.

The strike situation remains unchanged. The strikers are peaceful but strong in their attitude. The Podanur Railway Union has promised half a day's wages for strikers, and other support also. The Labour Commissioner is expected here.—A. P.

GOOD WILL-DAY

CELEBRATIONS IN DELHI

DELHI, Aug. 18 (By mail).

Delhi took a step forward towards the maintenance of world peace in general and communal peace in particular when on the motion of Miss Gmiener, the Delhi Board of Secondary Education decided to observe May 16 as "Goodwill Day" in all schools in Delhi. The genesis of the "Day" is that boys and girls of Wales thought last year that if the young people of every country in the world could be encouraged to stretch out hands of friendship and goodwill towards each other they would not be so ready when grown up to go out and slaughter each other. On the other hand they would be ushering a new era of understanding and fellowship and thereby help the hand of the League of Nations (born on May 16.)

The youth of Wales accordingly sent a message to the boys and girls in all the principal countries of the world asking for their co-operation which was readily given by Canada, the United States of America, Australia and Holland, and now Delhi has also fallen in line. The proposal is that on May 16 schools should not be closed in the Delhi province but on opening all might be assembled and the idea of 'goodwill day' might be explained to all boys and girls. The children should be further told something about the League of Nations. Lastly a broadcast message of the Youth of Wales might be read out and explained to them. It is believed that this will incidentally set an example and provide incentive to other provinces to follow the lead given by Delhi.

The broadcast message from the youth of Wales runs as follows:—We the boys and girls of the principality of Wales greet with a cheer the boys and girls of every other country under the sun. Will you boys, millions of you, join in our prayer that God will bless the efforts of the good men and women of every race and people who are doing their best to settle he old quarrels without fighting? Then there will be no need for any of us as we grow older to show our pride for the country in which we were born by going out to hate and to kill one another. Three cheers for the movement of the League of Nations, the friend of every mother, the protector of every home and the guardian angel of the Youth of the world".

COMING TURKISH ELECTION.

KEMAL PASHA'S VISIT TO STAMBOUL

Recently Ghazi Kemal Pasha paid a visit to the old capital of Turkey—Constantinople. This was his first visit to the City after the establishment of the Republican Government in the country. Various reports have been published in Turkish and Arabic papers about his visit and the different activities have been described at considerable length. It was announced that Kemal Pasha would deliver a lengthy address before the election in the annual meeting of "Hizbusheib" But somehow or other he dropped this idea and postponed this address to a later date. There has been considerable difference of opinion in the Turkish Press as to the real cause of this postponement. Some say that it is due to the illness of the President. Others think that as it is going to be a very lengthy address the pasha has not been able to complete it in time. But probably none of the above causes is the real one. Probably the fact is that Kemal Pasha wants to review the whole situation in Turkey. He wants to give in his address a detailed account of the independence movement. Naturally he will have to refer to the different political parties in the country, and also to the activities of some prominent individuals. And as the elections in the country are near at hand, such an announcemen tby a responsible personality like that of the Ghazi may lead to strengthen any one party and consequently to weaken the prospects of the other. Hence he thought it better to postpone it till the elections are over.

A Constantinople daily "Milliyat" has thrown considerable light on the problem it says "Kemal Pasha's visit to the City has proved that he is not ill. He spent nearly three weeks here and took part in many social activities. As to the version that he could not complete his address in time, it seems hard to believe that a man like our President who is used to work at times continuously for 36 hours was not able to do this work in time. The real cause of it as we knew through the President himself is that the address he is preparing contains many such thinys which have hitherto been kept secret. He wants to deal with the activities of prominent politicians who have taken part in the last national strugge. These men must have been either on one side or the other. Now as things stand he is bound to support any one party and when he does so the addr ess must prove harmful to the opposite party. At present leaders of every party are trying for their success in the coming elections. Kemal Pasha does not think it proper to influence the public opinion either in favour of or against any party. He wants that the voters should vote with perfect freedom and hence he has postponed his address till the electons are over." ("Roznama e-Khilafat").

TURKISH WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

A correspondent of "Assiyasat." writes from Constantinople:—

Recently a new movement has been started in Turkey. The object of this movement is to attain political rights for women in Turkey. Nazeeha Khanum Mohiyoddin is the leader of this movement.

The correspondent had an opportunity to see this lady who is the President of Turkish Women's Association. When he went to her office for an interview she welcomed him and before replying to his questions wanted to know something about women's movement in Egypt. She was glad to know from him that the Egyptian women were making good progress in the field of education.

Replying to a question of the correspondent she said, "Turkish women have not yet achieved political rights but they are trying their best for that. They have made much progress in the educational field and have achieved equal social rights."

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

When the correspondent wanted to know her views about the marriages of Muslim girls with non-Muslims she said, "Although I am not a bigot, personally I am opposed to such marriages."

Referring to the present condition of women in Turkey she said, "It is such a long time now, that we have been trying for progress. Now you will find Turkish women working in banks, commercial firms and Government offices; and we are prepared for shouldering any responsibility with which we are entrusted in these days of world-wide civilization."

A HINDU SABHA WORKER FINED

PATNA, August 20.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Patna City has convicted Babu Jagat Narain Lal, Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha and leader of the Independent Congress Party in Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and fined him Rs. 500 for publishing two alleged obscene advertisements in his Hindu paper "Mahabir". The manager of the paper has also been fined Rs. 200. An appeal has been filed.—A. P.

Rugby.—Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, is raising £300,000 at four and a half per cent. free of taxes, as a free gift to the British Government as a contribution to the expenses of the war. Jersey has previously made a contribution of £100,000.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The four British flying boats on the Scandinavian tour flew from Oslo to Copenhagen on Friday. One carried the British Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, who is visiting the Danish Aeronautical Exhibition which opened on Saturday.—B. O. W.

NEW MENACE TO FREEDOM

INDIAN LANDHOLDERS TO SUPPORT BRITISH-INTERESTS

LIBELLOUS ASPERSIONS ON PUBLIC MEN

PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE TO FETTER INDIA

LONDON, July 30, (By Mail.)

'The man who has no stake in the country, the man who is there as a demogogue and who has got into the Legislative Assemblies mainly with a view either to popularising himself or finding something to do—that is the first person whom we have in mind. The second person is the non-co-operator, who, for no particular reason at all has been up against his fellow-men who possibly are better off than he is or who have turned their hands to useful projects'. In these words, Mr. C. T. Alen, of Cawnpore who was one of the principal spokesmen at the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce held on the 19th July explained the persons from whom he expected danger to Britain interests in India and against whom there was need to organise.

The official report of the proceedings of the meeting is now available and makes interesting reading. It is printed artistically in a pamphlet form and is circulated confidentially to canvass support for the Progressive League of which mention was made at the meeting. Questions elicited that the section of Indian people whom the protagonists of the Progressive League hoped to mobilise for joint action with British vested interests in India was the Landowning classes. The Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Maharaja of Burdwan and a few other prominent Landholders of Bengal, Berar and Orissa and U. P., it is understood, were mentioned as persons who had been approached for co-operation in this endeavour and who had promised support. The names, however, do not find mention in the report. The Indian suporters are referred to generally as the landholders.

The meeting was presided over Sir Stephen Demetriadi, Chairman of the East India section. Amongst those present were C. B. Chatres, President of the European Association in India, Lt.-Col. I. D. Crawford, General Secretary of the European Association, Mr. C. T. Allen of Cawnpore, Sir James Martin, President of the London Chamber, Lord St. John of Bletsoe, Loud Southdark, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Malcolm Hogg, Sir William Currie, Mr. J. H. Warden Milne M. P., Mr. R. Langford James, Mr. T. McMorran, and representatives of upwards of 100 companies and firms established in or trading with India.

BRITISH COMMERCE IN DANGER.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting Sir Stephen Demetriadi said:—

'These gentlemen (Mr. Chatres, Col. Crawford and Mr. Allen) will give us their views of the effects of recent changes and developments in India have had, are having, and are likely to have in the future, on British and Indian commercial interests and they will indicate the steps which they advocate to counter the dangers they foresee."

'Trade and Industry are extremely sensitive to political influences and those whose interests are closely bound up with India's welfare and those who know something of the country and her people, are naturally anxious that any fresh constitutional changes shall be devised with full appreciation of the economic issues at stake, as well as those which are purely political.'

'In the modern state, economic wisdom and experience are of paramount importance and without these, political and administrative ability in its rulers are not enough.

Colonel Crawford who was the first speaker confined himself for a statement of the dangers lurking in the Indian situation, the existing organisations to safeguard British interests and the need for an organisation which could speak for British and Indian interests.

He said: "Local bodies are entirely self-governing with elected Chairman. European influence is cut down to a limited number of votes, exercised for the most part by a few businessmen. Provincial and Central legislatures have an elected majority and the Government is paying an increasing attention to the views expressed in the Assemblies. In all services, Indianisation has proceeded at a far greater pace than is generally realised.'

INDIANS HAVE BIG SAY.

'No longer are British or Indian commercial interests specially cared for by a paternal Bureaucracy: they are at the mercy, very largely, of those Indians who to-day have such a big say in the running of the country. The great danger lies in the fact that those who have the opportunities for saying most are not necessarily men who will take the big view when questions concerning their country's good or of the prosperity of commerce in general are debated.

Colonel Crawford next referred to the European Association and the European Chambers of Commerce and their activities and said that there was need to organise into one great body all those who have stakes in the country that their views may compel the attention of the Royal Commission.

In calling upon Mr. Chatres to speak Sir Stephen said: 'I propose to ask Mr. Chatres to tell you what the dangers are that they foresee.'

Mr. Chatres said: 'The present scheme of political development in India has undoubtedly increased racial feeling, and the type of politician now in power in India looks at every question from a racial point of view and adopts an anti-British attitude.'

'No one can be present in any session of the Central Legislature or run his eye through the list of private Bills, without being convinced of the reality of menuace to the commercial interests.

'Already a Bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to a purely Indian Mercantile Marine has been introduced. Can it be doubted that it was designed solely to oust those existing interests which ordinary and legitimate competition has failed to move?"

"In every discussion on discriminating protection, amendments are invariably tabled imposing conditions in favour of Indians on those companies who might benefit by the protection granted. The entire control of railway traffic in India is gradually passing to the State and by the State you must now understand Legislatures, the product of the Reforms. Here you have another serious menace to commerce.'

'In matters of taxation, where British interests are concerned practically no support can be obtained from the existing members of the Assembly.'

RACIAL FEELING INCREASED.

'This threat of racial discrimination against British commercial interests is very serious and will have to be borne in mind when the time comes to meet the Royal Commission. The Royal Commission will certainly be asked to grant at least full provincial autonomy in the Provinces. Now, if this were granted, land, trade and commerce, would be subject to the laws of the different provinces, and it seems to me that proper safeguards for their protection are included in any schemes of political development'

Mr. Allen next sketched the scheme of a Progressive League which would represent all British and Indian trading interests, all zemindars landowners, large and small down to the ryot. He stated the basic conclusions of the promoters of the League as follows:

1. The necessity for progress, even though moderated, must be recognised.

2. Western ideas of Democracy are not altogether suited to India and therefore must be modified to suit Indian conditions.

3. 'Constitution building' should start from the bottom to ensure a firm and tried foundation.

4. Power and responsibility should go hand in hand and must be equally apportioned.

5. Responsibility can only be assumed by those who, having an actual and defined stake in the country, would suffer from the effects of irresponsibility.

6. Communal representation must be provided for, until by efflux of time and recognition of the strength of 'the bond of common interests' this becomes unnecessary.

7. The retention of the European element in an Imperial service for Executive purpose: this element would occupy definitely allocated posts, both in the Imperial and Provincial administrations, in all branches in which Europeans are at present employed. Similarly in all other spheres of activity, the European element is an essential to Indian progress.

8. Provinces to recruit and control their own services, either Indian or European exclusive of the Imperial element.

9. It is not necessary for Provinces to advance at equal speed in view of the backward nature of some of them.'

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPEAN COMMERCE.

Inconvenient questions were put to Mr. Allen as to how the proposed organisation could speak for European and Indian interests. Mr. McMoran said: My difficulty is to understand how this community of interest is to be developed by the means of which Indians of weight in the community are to be brought to act harmoniously with European interests and along the same lines.'

It is in reply to this, Mr. Allen expressed his opinion of the Legislator and non-co-operator quoted in the beginning.

Sir Malcolm Hogg asked: Have these gentlemen any reason to hope that it would be possible to build up an organisation which would embrace the views at once of the British Chambers of Commerce and of such bodies as the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Marwari Chambers of Commerce in Bengal and so on. I think the experience of the last few years has been that organised and recognised organs of Indian commercial opinion have invariably taken an essentially political and racial view, and one which to ordinary commercial men appears to be entirely opposed to their own interests. I cannot help thinking that the new organisation would probably result in representing only an alliance between the British commercial interests or the British commercial community generally and a comparatively small section of the Zemindars and landowning classes.

Colonel Crawford agreed with Sir Malcolm Hogg. After speeches by Mr. Wardla Milne, M.P., Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Charles McLeod, the proceedings came to a class without any decision being taken.—Free Press.

KEEN COMMITTEE'S REPORTS

CONGRESS AND NATIONALIST PARTIE CONFER.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A joint meeting of the Congress and Nationalist Parties discussed the Skeen Committee's reports. The draft of the amendment to Dr. Moonje's resolution, prepared by Pandit Motilal Nehru, was discussed, but the meeting came to no final conclusion, and the parties will again confer to-morrow.

It is understood that the amendment says that, subject to the question of defence being properly considered in any scheme for a constitution for India, the eight unit scheme should be abandoned, recruitment in Britain must cease, and efficient military colleges like those at Sandhurst, Woolwich and Cranwell must be started in India, to train suitable candidates antd that those successful among them must be recruited to the army.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is leaving Simla to-morrow.—A. P.

RAMSINGHS DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL.

BREAKS ORDER AND COMES BACK TO AJMER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 18.

Mr. Ramsingh of the Rajasthan Seva Sangha arrived here yesterday after about 3 1|2 months of detention without trial in Mewar. Interviewed regarding his experiences, he stated he was arrested without a formal warrant at Bijolis, and security and personal bond for good behavious were demanded. His colleagues Jaisingh and Bridhisingh were similarly arrested. Their houses were searched without warrant.

From Chitoor to Udaipur all the three were marched on foot in scolching sun. Jaisingh had no shoes to put on, on demanding conveyance, Ramsingh was assaulted it is alleged, by the escort.

At Rajnagar, Mahendrasingh Assistant Settlement Officer of Mewar asked Ramsingh to furnish security, but was eventually ordered to remain in his native village for two years and be of good behaviour. Ramsingh wrote to the Mahakmak has to withdraw the unjust order or try him. After awaiting a reply in vain for about a month, he has broken the order and come back to Ajmer.

OPIUM AS MEDICINE

A RAI SAHIB'S EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Before the Opium Enquiry Committee to-day, Rai Saheb Tulsidas Kumar, Zemindar spoke of the effects of opium in curing diseases such as diabetes, bowel complaint and rheumatism. In his opinion, a system of issuing cards for meeting the requirements of those addicted to opium would put a check on consumption. The registration system would also act as a check.

REJECTED DEMAND CERTIFIED

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

A supplementary demand for Rs. 1,94,566 which was rejected by the C. P. Legislative Council during its last session, on the ground that settlement operations should not be proceeded with until the C. P. Settlement Bill has been passed into law, has been certified as essential expenditure by H. E. the Governor, who states that the settlements or settlement inquiries for which supplies were asked could not be postponed without detriment to the interests of the State.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE FEELS BETTER

WILL HE ATTEND COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, who is still at Shillong and quite fit for active work is thinking of desirability or otherwise of attending the ensuing session of the Bengal Legislative Council.

His doctors, have however, advised him not to attend the session.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Bose said eight weeks' stay at Shillong had made him feel better.—Free Press.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL

(From A Correspondent.)

In view of the importance of the question, it is worth while trying to understand exactly what is in issue between Sir Basil Blackett and the Opposition in the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill. Sir Basil Blackett wants a bank with share capital and, of ecourse, a directorate largely chosen in the usual way by the shareholders. The Opposition, on the other hand, want the capital of the bank to be sbuscribed by the Government and they also want something more than two-thirds of the directorate to be elected by various commercial constituencies, two or three directors to be nominated by the Government and the remainder to be chosen by the central and provincial legislatures. At first sight these may seem only technical differences, but certain important principles are involved. The Opposition fear that if the Bank is a Shareholders' Bank, then most of the capital will be subscribed by European interests, who will thus capture the directorate. They want to make quite sure that Indian interests will predominate in the directorate. In this, of course, they are right and it is unthinkable that the predominant interests in India's Reserve Bank should be any other than Indian. But is their solution a good one? It must be remembered that if the Government subscribe the capital entirely, then naturally Government's interest will and must prevail. Now there is not a single banking authority in the whole world who does not strongly oppose Government control over the Central or Reserve Bank of a country. In times of crisis or financial stringency it is fatally easy for Government to inflate and manipulate currency and credit if these are in their control, whilst a strong and independent directorate of the Central Bank can always stand out against this. Also, the idea of the election of directors of the Central Bank by legislative bodies is entirely foreign to modern banking practice of the leading financial nations, because all sorts of influences may be brought to bear during the elections, and, in any case, reasons not primarily financial are almost certain to prevail. Thus the currency and credit systems of the country are exposed to dangers from this side also.

A SOLUTION.

The ideal solution, it seems, is a combination of the Government and the Opposition views. Share capital is in accordance with the well tested ideas of the great financial countries and banking interests. Yet Indian interests must predominate in the Indian Reserve Bank. This could be ensured first by giving preference to Indian subscribers to the share capital, and secondly by giving similar preference to the small shareholder. These are conditions which can easily be inserted in the Bill. A further safeguard of Indian interests can be provided by arranging the directorate so as to include representatives of Associated Chambers of Commerce, Co-operative Banks and the like. Another reason for the Opposition's suspicion of the Government proposal is that it is proposed to allow the Imperial Bank to subscribe three-tenths of the share capital, which would put it into a very strong position. The Opposition could come to an agreement with Government either to cut down the amount of share capital allotted to the Imperial Bank, or, if they think necessary, to abolish it altogether. At any rate, the principle of a shareholders' bank has been thoroughly tested and approved of by the great banking nations of the world and if some of the safeguards outlined above are insisted upon by the Opposition, they will, by accepting the shareholders' bank as modified by themselves, be making as good an arrangement as can possibly be made. In any case, nobody wants the Reserve Bank to be dropped and if it can be had with Indian interests properly safeguarded, the Opposition will have deserved well of the country.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR ON PERSIAN TOUR

PATNA, Aug. 20.

Sir Sultan Ahmed vice-Chancellor of Patna University is leaving to-night on a tour in Persia for two months.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT'S QUEER LOGIC

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

Interviewed regarding the revised proposals of the Government of India on the textile Tariff report, Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, Secrtaery of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association said that with queer logic and subtlety of words Government were straining to defend an untenable position in refusing protection to the weaving section which constitute the textile industry and safeguarding cautiously foreign interests in the imports of piecegoods.—A. P.

B. N. R. BREACHES REPAIRED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Flood damages on the B. N. Railway between Rourkela and Kulunga have been repaired. The Bombay mail is running through over the line.—A. P.

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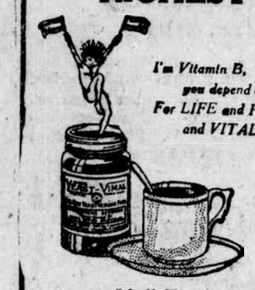

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LATE MR. KENJI OKU.

An Indian correspondent writes:—

Mr. Kenji Oku is dead!

It is a sad calamity that Mr. Oku, the Manager of the Bank of Taiwan, passed away on the midnight of Friday the 12th August, leaving every one of us concerned, Indians and Japanese alike, in a state of sorrow. It is most unfortuntae to lose such a worthy and sincere man.

The present writer having been in close and intimate contact with the departed—officially as well as socially—and knowing the real value of his sincere character especially feels a great deal for this irrecoverable loss. Humanly natural it is, therefore, that he tries to depict, an inadequate yet a sincere picture of his social and official character and thus heartily wishes to respect the memory of the pious man by this humble effort.

Mr. Oku hailed from the country of the Rising Sun and came to Bombay about the year 1921. The sterling qualities in him, the virtues that illuminated his character and uppermost of all, his sincere and affectionate behaviour with every one that came in contact with him all these combined, led a great way to establish his distinguished reputation. Never was he seen with a harsh face by anybody, even in close attendance on him, during the whole of his Indian staff unemployed. The very smiling face always commanded respect, not awe, and his subordinates and equals loved him alike.

The business of this country with Japan has been depreciating since the year 1922 and naturally, therefore, the business of Exchange Banks had to suffer simultaneously. But even at such a critical juncture it was a pain to Mr. Oku to imagine any of his Indian staff unemployed. The very idea was monstrous to him! This living symbol of his very generous and magnanimous heart, as well as diplomatic head, went a long way to prove that he was a man of exceptional character, the martyr of saintly qualities and public welfare. There are very many instances which have proved the great qualities of his heart and head and it may safely be said that we meet even amongst ourselves, very rarely, people of such rare qualities.

Had he lived longer he would surely have done much for the institution in his charge and his mother-country. But of all the words of tongue and pen, the saddest are these "It might have been." Such are the characters born in a nation that elevate their nation's prestige and uphold its greatness wherever they go.

Mrs. Oku is in Bombay. No loss can be greater to her, but let her believe that there are many foreign hearts affected by this sad calamity and they share in her profound grief. True Indian heart is never ungrateful to a benefactor.

MODERNISING TURKEY

A Mejlis was founded in 1912, by young men in Stamboul. Its object was to create national feeling in the masses. There was no diecrence in the work of this organisation and that of the Anjuman-i-Ittehad of Turkey. Both of them were trying to create a feeling in the young generation which would lead ultimately to the overthrow of foreign domination. The conductors of this organisation were the same men who were occupying high posts at the time of the Great War. Their object was to nationalist and also to 'modernise' Turkey. This movement was strongly supported by Turkish youths. During the war time naturally it was not very active because the organisers of this movement had to devote their time and energy to still more important work. When the Turks succeeded in driving over the foreigners from their country the headquarters of the association were shifted to Angora from Constantinople. At the same time some slight changes were made in the policy, and the new constitution of this organisation was approved by the National Government. The favourable attitude of the present Government is indicated by the fact that Ghazi Kamal Pasha attended last year's annual conference of this Association.

Now as the Turks have succeeded in driving out the foreigners from their land this Association has taken up the work of modernising Turkey. The present programme of this Association consists in (1) propagating Republican ideas (2) in popularising western civilization and (3) in propagating democratic principles. It will be seen that this programme is very comprehensive and its aim is to bring Turkey to the level of other European nations. There are 273 branches of this Association all over the country and they are very keen on carrying out the above programme. Every branch has a right to modify it according to local needs. As a result of of this freedom a few of them are doing useful work in Anatolia as regards child welfare. In some other places they are trying for the uplift of Turkish women.

Men and women have been given equal rights and so far as participation in the activities of this Association is concerned no different is made between the sexes. Though the Association is trying for the uplift of Turkish women in different ways it does not fight for their political rights of women. The reason is that the members of this Association think that the National Assembly has conferred enough privileges upon women. And this is really true because we find that the Turkish women are not behind their men in any field excepting, of course, the membership of the National Assembly ("Roznama-i-Khilafat)".

The deathis announced from Wai of Sardar Vinayak Moreshwar Natu, a well-known member of the historic family of Poona. The deceased had gone to Wai on private business and was getting into the train on returning to Poona when he had a paralytic attack which proved fatal.—Free Press.

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A MODEL PRIMARY SCHOOL

ATIYA BEGUM'S SCHEME.

For over one year Atiya Begum has been drawing the attention of the Corporation to the unsatisfactory conditions of the Muslim girls' schools in Bombay and asking them to hand her over a school or schools so that she might run them for a time according to her scheme and if the experiment succeeds, all schools should run on similar lines. A Committee of the Corporation considered her scheme and it was disposed off as impossible. Once more she approached the President of the Corporation and asked for an interview with the members.

On the 10th of August, the President invited the members and Atiya Begum placed her views before them. They were hesitating what to do when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta suggested that a special grant should be given to her to run a school according to her scheme and if results were not found beneficial in, say 6 months the matter should remain where it is. Mr. Mehta's suggestion was adopted at once, and three special grants are to be placed at Atiya Begum's disposal to run a model school, and she has now formally to apply to the Corporation for it.

The following are extracts from Atiya Begum's letter to the President of the Corporation:—

Here is the pamphlet in which there are 11 letters from the educational officers and they agree that reformation in the schools is necessary.

I. Mrs. Stockbridge winds up by saying that the Normal Training class for Mohamedan women should be placed directly under my supervision for general development etc., that the scheme has much to commend itself to the Municipality.

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division says:—

"There is, however, no harm in encouraging private enterprise in this direction if a zealous and educated lady like Atiya Begum volunteers to render to it and make it a success".

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Northern Division deplores the condition of the present schools and hails the idea of a change with pleasure and ends with "I wish A. B. all success in her endeavour."

The Head Mistress, Central Urdu Girls School, Poona, writes a long letter and agrees almost with all points, and says: "I sincerely hope the Corporation will give every possibe help to Ativa Begum Saheba in her educational efforts. She has offered her services for the uplift of our girls and it will be unfair not to respond to her call."

The Head Master, Training School, Poona is guarded in his opinion and but winds up by saying "The lady appears very optimistic about the results, she may be permistic about the results, she may be perproposed plan of work. The Municipality may allow her a suitable grant etc. and give it a sufficiently long trial."

Head Master, Urdu Training School, Ahbadabad. After weighing the matter winds up by saying: "As for the other items of the Curriculum I may say that they are well selected after mature thought and consideration. In conclusion I may say that the scheme on the whole is recommendable and worth giving a trial."

Three Heads of Educational Institutions Poona and Ahmadabad and three Inspectors recommend my scheme in as strong terms as possibe. What does the Secretary mean by saying "The scheme has not received sufficient trial?" "Was it put to trial at all? He adds that I have ommited an important subject like arithmetic Have I spoken of history, geography and grammer? I consider them all as 'a part' of the language. When I spoke of Urdu I should have thought that Urdu language meant history, geography, grammar and arithmetic.

The Secretary also says that my main intention is to have cultured and refined Muslim ladies. but that "the Committee are responsible for primary education only and as such their duty lies in preparing the pupils especially in the 3 R'S.

That is to say that when you build a durable and lasting monument the foundation must be so frail and rotten that after spending millions in beautifying it, it must fall down and crumble to pieces, and the chief foundation engineer washes his hands clear by saying "You want a lovely edifice which would be an ornament in the world, that is the work of those concerned with the actual lines, my responsibility is only with the primary work of the foundation which consists of the 3rs."

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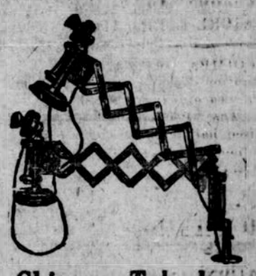

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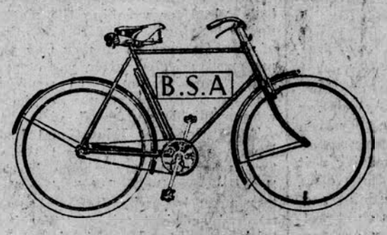

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